



CORPORATION OF GLASGOW

Public Health Department

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EDUCATION HEALTH SERVICE

# REPORT

ON THE

## Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st JULY, 1947

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*Ordered by the Committee on Health to be printed*





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## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

This REPORT is the thirty-eighth since the institution of medical inspection in Glasgow in 1909, the seventeenth since the transfer to the Public Health Department in 1930 and the ninth since the form of report desired by the Department of Health for Scotland was re-cast in 1939—although for 1939-40 (the session of general evacuation and school closure) the information for a report in the form desired was not available.

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By the sudden death on 20th November, 1947, of Dr. J. Miller Young, who had been the Senior Medical Officer from February, 1940, the Education Health Service sustained a great loss. His 28 years of service (from October, 1919) gave him an exceptional knowledge of all branches of the work.

During the first world war he was Medical Officer of the Glasgow "Tramways" Battalion, was severely wounded in action in France and was awarded the Military Cross for his services. As a result of his wounds he had a major physical disability, and the naturally robust constitution of the distinguished sportsman he was in his younger days was undermined. In these circumstances he might have chosen a less active mode of life than was his habit, for he ranged much further afield than his immediate professional duties required, being an honorary official or member of several important medical bodies and a frequent lecturer on child health, and he visited the many educational establishments up and down the country in which Glasgow children were or might be accommodated. His mobility in the range of duties he chose to undertake would have been impossible without the devoted assistance of one who was not an official of the Corporation—Mrs. Young.

His loss to the Service and other branches of the public health services and to medicine generally is particularly grievous at the present time in view of the many changes which are pending and upon which the opinions born of his long experience were freely sought and as freely given, always with well considered and clearly expressed judgement.

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By 24th February, 1947, any very slight effect of family income upon the availability of services provided by the school medical service had been removed and all treatment was provided free of cost to parents, with special arrangements for additions to the "necessary" treatment

being provided at the parents' cost—as in the supply of special types of spectacle frames. Obviously, the new arrangements will steadily increase the numbers of pupils seeking medical and dental attention at the clinics. Unfortunately, the expansion of the dental work which is desirable is not possible on account of limited accommodation.

Apart from the effects of the above, there is little to comment upon in this brief summary of the work of Session 1946-47. Clinic accommodation, except for dental work, was fairly adequate for all needs; more normal conditions in the homes and in the schools no doubt contributed to improved school attendance and the care of the children generally. As an indication of the relative physical condition of the children, the statistics are less reliable than usual—mainly due to staff and administrative changes. Average measurements did not advance so uniformly as in many recent years—in fact, only in respect of children of 9 years of age was there frequent increase of measurement, the children of 5 and of 13 years (the latter in the non-transferred schools especially) showing exceptionally low figures. The figures regarding treatment of children frequently showed increase, though this was seldom, if ever, clear evidence of increased incidence of disease or defect, but rather reflected more frequent resort to the clinics.

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The average attendance of pupils at school was frequently better than at any time since the beginning of the war, and in a few months was as good as or better than in the last pre-war year.

There were many changes in staff due to new appointments. Officers devoted somewhat less time than in the previous year to diphtheria immunisation, as their work in this connection was concentrated in the special "drive" during the late Spring, and more time to examining pupils leaving the City for holiday and harvesting camps.

Nurses at the clinics saw very many children in connection with the Mental Survey, 1947.

There were few changes in the clinic accommodation or arrangements. The continuing reduction in the incidence of scabies permitted closure of another of the baths centres. Co-ordination and co-operation with other sections of the health services and with voluntary bodies, etc., was continued and expanded. Special arrangements were set up for the examination and classification of heart cases.



One of the two dental units received from the British Red Cross Society p. 30  
 was in part-time use. The medical inspection of severely "handi- p. 32  
 capped" pupils receiving home tuition and children in the Occupational  
 Centres (for ineducable but trainable children), and supervision of  
 the inmates of the Remand Home came under the jurisdiction of p. 68  
 the Service.

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Some 47,000 pupils were examined in the course of "systematic" p. 36  
 inspection in the ordinary schools; the number was lower than in recent  
 years for reasons which are given. Incidentally, the roll of the schools  
 is much lower than in 1939 and in that year the numbers inspected  
 were not so great as now. Other inspections in special schools, etc., p. 36  
 increased in number over recent years.

In many cases the incidence of the various defects was much p. 40  
 as in previous years and in some cases was lowered, but the Medical  
 Officers' assessment of the condition of the children in respect of  
 nutrition, dentition, and external diseases of the eye showed less  
 satisfactory results—apparently due to variation in the personal  
 standards and practice of the individual officers.

The considerable improvement in the dental condition of the  
 children which has been in evidence for many years appeared to have  
 been arrested in Session 1946-47. The exclusion of the nursery school  
 children from the systematic inspection statistics and the operation  
 of apparently very severe standards by certain officers is the probable  
 explanation. In any case, the over-all percentage of children with p. 47  
 sound dentition (57.7) was, except for the preceding year, the highest  
 ever recorded and compared with 15.4 per cent in 1930.

On the other hand, certain general or "over-all" figures, such  
 as the percentage of "exclusions" and the important medical p. 46  
 "classification" of the children indicated an improvement in the con- p. 54  
 dition of the children as a whole.

The average physical measurements of the children at 5 and at p. 48  
 13 years of age appeared to be lower than in recent years, but the average  
 measurements of the intermediate group (children born in 1937)  
 showed almost completely consistent increase. (Incidentally, the less  
 satisfactory "nutrition" figures, referred to above and discounted p. 41  
 there as arising from personal standards, *agreed* with the movements  
 of the average measurements.)

The following table sets out the amount of increase in average measurements recorded in 1947 over corresponding figures for 1930.

	Increase at 1947 as compared with 1930.	
	Boys	Girls
<i>Pupils of 5 years</i>	1·12 ins., 2·16 lbs.	0·99 ins., 1·92 lbs.
<i>Pupils of 9 years</i>	1·82 ins., 3·69 lbs.	1·31 ins., 3·61 lbs.
<i>Pupils of 13 years</i>	1·71 ins., 6·28 lbs.	1·68 ins., 7·85 lbs.

To sum up—it is felt that, on the whole, the inspection statistics and the considered opinions of the senior Medical Officers point to the maintenance, at the very least, of the physical condition of the children at the higher level which has been shown in recent years. Some speculations as to the causes of the fall in average measurements are offered. Interesting figures as to the average measurements of the children in selected areas and schools are presented.

While the figures relating to medical treatment show that the numbers of children treated have been greater than in recent years (although not than in the last pre-war year), there were many signs that the increases were due to causes other than increase of disease or defect. Ringworm of the head and body and scabies were the only categories under which there were clearly more cases requiring treatment than in pre-war years. Scabies has shown a steady decrease in recent years and the figures relating to ringworm are now falling (January, 1948). Indeed, the treatment statistics are very satisfactory, as they indicate rather more frequent resort to clinics for attention to minor disease and defect, with fewer instances of the more serious conditions. Lack of appropriate staff and accommodation has limited treatment work in connection with defective vision and tonsils and adenoids operations, as well as hospital treatment of deformities, and, doubtless, limitation in the two former instances had its effect on the systematic inspection statistics.

In the matter of dental inspection and treatment, accommodation difficulties limited the amount of work which could be done, although there was appreciable increase in the number of periods devoted to the work. Routine inspection by Dental Officers, overtaken in a few schools, showed a slight improvement in the condition of the teeth

of the children and the ratio of conservative work to extractions (at the clinics) showed further improvement.

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Residential schools again increased in number. Child Guidance p. 31 clinics gave much assistance in treating many special cases, including p. 32 children with speech defects, and the arrangements for physical p. 33 education, etc., were extended. Considerable expansion took place in the school meals service, and school milk rations, which became a p. 34 free issue in August, 1946, exceeded 28 million.

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Appendices are provided relating to (a) Cleanliness Supervision by p. 66 Senior Women Assistants in 26 schools, (b) the numbers of Nursery p. 67 Schools and Day Nurseries together with, for the first time in these Reports, information as to the condition of the children in the Nursery Schools expressed in terms of a summary of "systematic" inspection results, and (c) the results of the Mass Miniature Radiography p. 67 examination of close on 11,000 school pupils.

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The efficiency of the Education Health Service owes much to the close and willing co-operation which is always forthcoming from the officials and the administrative staff of the Education Department, from the teaching staffs of the schools and from the attendance and special officers. The helpful assistance of the Medical Officers and officials of the various branches of the Public Health Department was also a feature of the year's operations.

It is somewhat difficult to draw conclusions as to the health of the children from the school medical statistics in these times of changing staff and administrative arrangements. In this connection, the help of Mr. William Robertson (Chief Clerk) and the members of his staff in the collation, presentation and comparative study of the data obtained should be specially acknowledged.

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4th March, 1948.

## 1.—LIST OF STAFF.

## (a) WHOLE-TIME STAFF.

1 Senior Medical Officer ; 3 Senior Assistant Medical Officers (1 for Child Guidance work and 1 for Remand Home) ; 15 School Medical Officers <sup>(1)</sup> ; 10 School Dental Officers <sup>(2)</sup> ; 1 Supervisor of Nurses ; 70 Nurses (including 5 temporary nurses at scabies baths centres and 5 employed as cleanliness inspectresses) <sup>(3)</sup> ; 32 Clerks ; 12 Dental Clerkess-attendants.

*Changes in Staff—*

(1) Drs. Christina Stoddart and Alexander Roy resigned on 17-8-46 and 17-9-46 respectively. Drs. Isabel Davidson, Mary M. Dunn, Daniel Jackson and James Parker were transferred from the temporary to the permanent staff and Drs. Maud Menzies and Benjamin S. Guyer appointed to the permanent staff on 16-10-47 and 28-10-47 respectively. Dr. William J. Poole, transferred to the Education Health Service from another Section, resigned owing to ill health, a temporary medical officer who did part-time hospital and school work was transferred to full-time hospital duties and the services of a temporary officer were discontinued. Dr. Ellen Cush resigned on 30-4-47.

(2) Miss Elspeth A. Lochhead resigned on 8-2-47.

(3) In the course of the session 12 nurses (including 1 temporary nurse) resigned and 12 nurses (including 6 temporary) were appointed.

## (b) PART-TIME STAFF.

4 Aurists ; 1 Dermatologist ; 1 Oculist ; 2 temporary Dentists ; 7 Local Medical Officers and 2 Dentists (for emergency duties at Residential Schools) ; 1 Heart Specialist <sup>(1)</sup> ; 1 Medical Officer and 1 Dentist (for Approved School duties).

(1) Dr. A. S. Rogen commenced duty on 16th April, 1947.

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Of the total of 9,593 periods (half-days) worked by the medical officers, 8,464 were devoted to the normal work of medical inspection and treatment and 1,129 periods were devoted to other work as

follows :—holiday camp examinations, 236 ; diphtheria immunisation, 423 ; relief duties in other sections of the Health Department, 277 ; and 193 periods at General Inspection of schools.

Of the total of 5,143 working periods, the full-time dental officers devoted 4,932 periods to the normal work of dental inspection and treatment, and 211 periods to relief duties in other sections of the Health Department.

## 2.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

*The number of schools* at 31st July, 1947, not all in full use for educational purposes, was 298, compared with 284 at the corresponding date in 1946. These schools were classified as follows :—Primary, 153 ; Primary with post-primary course, 29 ; Junior Secondary, 19 ; Senior Secondary, 28 ; Special Schools for Physical Defectives, 6, for Mental Defectives, 5, and for Physical and Mental Defectives, 13 ; Approved Schools, 1 ; Residential Schools, 10 ; Nursery Schools, 30 ; Hospital Schools, 3 ; Agricultural Schools, 1 ; total number of schools, 298. Further information regarding numbers of special classes, some of them accommodated in ordinary schools, is given on page 30. Four schools not under the management of the Corporation were in receipt of grant from the Education Authority and under medical inspection.

The *total roll* of the schools at 16th November, 1946 (*including* pupils in special schools and classes) was 163,137.

The percentages of attendance in seven out of the ten school months, ranging from 86.2 to 91 per cent. of the roll, were higher than any figure for the corresponding month since the beginning of the war, and four of these equalled or exceeded those recorded for the corresponding month of session 1938-39. Less satisfactory attendance in December was attributed to holiday arrangements, and in February and March to severe weather.

## 3.—SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

See Report for 1939, page 10, as to normal arrangements.

During the session, School Medical Officers made 193 visits (to 165 schools) for the purposes of "sanitary survey," often calling on the Head Teachers and the teachers in their classrooms to discuss the



health of the pupils in general and any particular disease or defect in special cases. In present circumstances there seems little point in recording their major criticisms of premises. Unsatisfactory classrooms, absence of cloakrooms or medical rooms, absence of hot water or otherwise inadequate washing facilities, are matters which are difficult to deal with now.

In nearly all cases the Medical Officers found the premises satisfactory in respect of heating, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness, although there were occasions (14) when heating was criticised, for temporary reasons mostly, and when the ventilation was poor (16), often a matter of opening windows which were difficult to move. School lavatories were more often reported upon as being insufficient (19), unsatisfactory as to cleanliness or type (25), and lacking doors (11). Playgrounds and playground shelters were also criticised in respect of bad surface (23), insufficient space (20)—the last named defect being frequently due to the continued presence of air-raid shelters (14).

Officers were asked to call special attention "to any improvement which seems urgent and also likely to be practicable in present circumstances" and their reports of these and other matters were brought to the notice of the appropriate officials of the Education Department, who dealt with the defects wherever they were able to do so.

#### 4.—ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

##### (a) SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

###### *Inspection.*

See Report for 1939, page 12.

For the purpose of systematic (routine) inspection, children born in 1933, 1937 and 1930 were presented as far as possible after the "Entrants" who are always the first group to be examined. "Leaving Interviews" were not usual except for special purposes. Notes on the "findings" of medical inspection are given on page 16; the relative statistical tables will be found on pages 36 to 58.

*Treatment.*

The list of clinics at November, 1947, was as follows :—

CLINIC	Skin, Eye, Ear and other minor diseases	Refraction	Dental *	X-Ray	Ultra-violet	Orthopaedic	Scabies Baths
18 Plean Street, W.4 ... ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
4 Sandy Road, W.1 ... ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
130 William Street, C.3 ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	—	1
60 Avenuepark Street, N.W. ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Eastpark School, N.W. ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	†
Henderson Street School, N.W. ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albany School, 44 Ashley Street, C.3 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dobbie's Loan School, C.4 ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
91 Denmark Street, N. ... ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hyde Park School, 70 Mollinsburn Street, N. ... ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
15 Glenbarr Street, N. ... ..	1	1	1	—	1	1	1
150 Wellshot Road, E.2 ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
155 Crail Street, E.1 ... ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Calton School, 18 Dornoch Street, S.E. ... ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dalmarnock School, Albany Street, S.E. ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rumford Street School, S.E. ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Calder Street School, S.2 ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
26 Florence Street, C.5 ... ..	1	1	1	—	1	1	1
20 Harriet Street, S.3 ... ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Heather Street, off Scotland Street, S.1 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
29 Govan Road, S.W.1 ... ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Broomloan Road School, S.W.1 ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairfield School, Fairfield Street, S.W.1 ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

\* Two mobile Dental Units were received from the British Red Cross Society. One of these was in part-time use at two special schools from 27th November, 1946.

† Closed 8.11.47.

The Western District Hospital maintained two small wards for the accommodation of Tonsils and Adenoids operations for school children, and Stobhill and the Southern General Hospitals accepted limited numbers of such cases from the school clinics. Various Corporation hospitals provided facilities for X-ray examinations and for Operative and other treatment of children referred from school clinics for ear disease. Stobhill hospital provided facilities for X-ray and Electrocardiogram examinations of heart cases referred from the clinics held by the cardiac specialist.

(b) SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

See Reports for 1939, page 15, and for 1942, page 9.

Information as to the work done during the year is given on pages 30 and 60.

## (c) SCHOOL NURSING AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR FOLLOWING UP.

See Report for 1939, page 15.

The "nursing" staff, including Supervisor, temporary nurses (including those at scabies bath centres and cleanliness inspectors) and dental clerkesses, devoted 38,969 working periods (half day) to the work of medical inspection and treatment of children (including home visiting), 236 periods to examinations in connection with holiday camps and harvesting, and 417 periods to immunisation—total periods 39,622. Home and other visits numbered 4,727, and many visits in connection with cases of scabies were made by a separate staff associated with the sanitary divisional organisations.

## (d) CO-ORDINATION WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE AND WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE AUTHORITY WHICH RENDER SERVICES TO CHILDREN.

See Reports for 1939 (pages 16 and 17) and 1946 (page 13).

Under this heading mention may be made of the institution of the school cardiac clinics (see page 25), of changes in regulations regarding the Remand Home which involve much increased medical supervision (see page 68), and of the development of a Home Tuition scheme, the pupils of which are also under medical supervision by the Education Health Service staff (see page 32).

Returns from school medical officers at medical inspection showed in all 24,641 diphtheria injections. Of these 11,326 were reported to be first injections, 10,031 to be final injections (immunisation completed) and 3,284 to be "re-inforcing" doses. These details are subject to amendment after comparison with the records contained in the central index of immunised children.

*Post-hospital cases.*

Children to the number of 334 who were discharged from hospitals after treatment for pneumonia or broncho-pneumonia, or after complications in certain infectious diseases, were called to school clinics with a view to examination and any necessary "after-care." Of these, 47 failed to appear or reported that they were receiving private treatment, 28 were found to be requiring no further attention, 49 were dealt with at the "general" school clinics, and the remaining 210 were referred for special forms of treatment. Courses of artificial light treatment were provided for 166 of these children.



(e) CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES AND OTHER OUTSIDE AGENCIES.

See Reports for 1939, page 18, and 1946, page 13.

The School Medical Service co-operated in two special enquiries—(a) a Sociological Survey which had the object of tracing in after-school life the medical and industrial history of a group of about two thousand boys of 14 years of age who left school in January, 1947, and (b) the Mental Survey (June, 1947) of all children of 11 years of age who had, throughout Scotland, taken an educational test in the schools. The work in Glasgow in connection with the Mental Survey involved the issue of invitations to parents of close on 1,800 children to attend clinic with the children in order that the measurements and the medical history of the children might be noted and in order that parents might provide information for a questionnaire relative to family circumstances, size of family, etc.

(f) CO-OPERATION WITH TEACHERS AND PARENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE ATTENDANCE OF PARENTS AT INSPECTION.

See Report for 1946, page 14.

The willing co-operation of the teaching staff was continued throughout the session under review. The continued success of the experimental cleanliness and hygiene scheme in 26 schools is referred to on page 66.

Parents attended the systematic medical inspection of their children less frequently than in 1939. As compared with corresponding figures for 1946, parents' attendances with the entrants and with the third age group showed increase, and with the nine-year-old children showed slight decrease. Over all, parents' attendances reached 63·8 per cent. as compared with 64·5 per cent. in 1946 and 71·7 per cent. in 1939.

Apart from many lectures, etc., undertaken by the late Dr. Miller Young, the School Medical Officers fulfilled during the session some eighty lecture and similar engagements in connection with parents', teachers' and other associations.

## 5.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

## (a) GENERAL REVIEW.

(Detailed statistics on pages 36 to 58.)

In the course of systematic routine inspection 47,073 pupils were examined in "ordinary" schools (not including nursery pupils nor those in two High Schools and in four schools not under the management of the Corporation—see page 36). The number was somewhat lower than in recent years (due in part to the exclusion of nursery school pupils) but was higher than in 1939 by some 650. Children in the schools for handicapped pupils to the number of 1,295 were also examined "systematically." That figure includes 102 "trainable" children, but apart from these cases the figure is 174 above the 1946 total although 264 below the corresponding figure for 1939. In this connection it may be noted that the roll of *all* schools was some 440 lower than in 1946 and some 14,500 lower than in session 1938-39, while the roll of "handicapped" pupils (excluding the "trainable" children) rose from 4,800 to nearly 5,100, a figure which compares with approximately 6,000 in 1939.

The number of "other" inspections was also increased—"non-routines" by 1,570 and "abnormals" by 3,372. Information regarding certain exceptional inspections is given on page 37. Increased numbers of cleanliness inspections, and reduced numbers of re-inspections for that purpose, are shown on page 56.

The incidence of particular defects discovered during the course of systematic inspection is shown on pages 40 to 45. There is also "additional information" (page 46) which includes the average measurements of the children of the main age-sex groups (page 48) and the classification of the individual children according to the remediability of the major defect (if any) found in each child (page 54).

Table II on page 40 gives the details of the numbers and percentages of children suffering from defects. A scrutiny of the "Totals" columns in that table shows that in most instances the percentage of defects had been practically stationary or had fallen when compared with the corresponding percentages for recent years if not with those for 1939. While it is true to say that changes in the medical staff probably had more to do with the various alterations in incidence than had the actual physical condition of the children, it may be sufficient, at this point, to list the "Sections" which,

exceptionally, show any apparently significant rising tendency in incidence since 1946, and to say that a detailed analysis of the "Findings" of each individual Medical Officer justifies the above assumption. The "Section" totals referred to are as follows:—Section 5, Defective Nutrition; 6, Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy; 8, Eyes—(a) External Diseases and (b) Visual Acuity (recommendations for clinic attention only); and 16, Other Diseases or Defects. Other figures of a general nature which would apparently indicate deterioration in the physical condition of the children are (in Appendix IIa) increases in "Notification of Defects to Parents" and in percentages of children with decayed teeth, (in Appendix IIb) the less satisfactory weights of the five-year pupils and both heights and weights of the thirteen-year "transferred" pupils, and (in Table III) an apparent deterioration in the medical classification of the children at certain points.

Except in respect of average measurements, it is felt that all of these unsatisfactory signs can be traced to variations in the personal standards and practices of individual Medical Officers.

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Defects of clothing (121 cases—0·3 per cent.) were much as in previous years (page 40). Those of footgear (122 cases—0·3 per cent.) were less frequent than in some recent years, although more frequent than in 1939 (0·2 per cent.). Similar remarks apply to uncleanness (3,838 cases—8·2 per cent.), where considerable changes in the apparent incidence of nits of the head throughout the various groups produced, on balance, a percentage of 7·7 as compared with 8·3 in 1946 and 4·8 in 1939. The changes in the various groups were such as to suggest the operation of varying personal standards. (The general standard of assessment has been more severe since the evacuation period.)

The incidence of skin defects (1,517 cases—3·2 per cent.)—the same percentage as in 1939—was lower than in recent years, scabies (now 0·4 per cent.) being mainly responsible for the change (page 41).

Defective nutrition (page 41) was recorded less frequently in the "slightly defective" category (7·5 per cent.) and more frequently in the "bad" (1·0 per cent.). Here again the personal standards of the Officers are clearly operative, although it is interesting to note that the total percentages of defective nutrition throughout the age-groups tend to agree with the results of the average measurements table (pages 48 to 53) where the entrants and the third age-group do not show up so well as do the second age-group.

The percentage of children having "unhealthy mouth and teeth" (page 41) rose again to 4.7 which is, however, much lower than the corresponding percentage for 1939 (11.1). This is a classification which varies violently from Officer to Officer. On page 47 it will be seen that the percentage of children reported by the Medical Officers to have sound teeth (57.7) was lower than in the preceding year, but otherwise the highest since 1920. To some extent this is due to the exclusion this year of the figures relating to Nursery school children, but, in view of the consistent improvement in the dental condition of the children which has been recorded for many years the results of the Medical Officers' examinations for 1947 are certainly surprising. The Dental Officers in the course of routine dental inspection (page 60) found more children than before with sound teeth.

Naso-pharyngeal defects (page 42) showed a reduction in incidence to 11.6 per cent.—lower than the three preceding years but slightly higher than the corresponding figure for 1939 (10.1 per cent.). Decrease in cases noted "for observation" and increase in those noted "for operation" may be a reflex of the delays in operative work which are general throughout the hospitals of the City, including the Corporation hospitals.

External diseases of the eye (2,300 cases—4.9 per cent.) were somewhat more frequent than in the three preceding years (page 42), but stood at the same percentage as in 1939 (4.9). An increased incidence of blepharitis among girls in each age-group arises from the returns from a very limited number of Officers.

Fair or bad visual acuity (page 43) was apparently at the lowest level since 1939 (15.8 per cent.). This improvement was recorded consistently through all groups and may be genuine enough: Relatively more children than usual (6.2 per cent.) were recommended for clinic attention, which would apparently belie the other percentage; on the other hand, the increase in "referred" cases may be a reflection of the continued delays in clinic refraction work.

The incidence of ear disease and of defective hearing (1.7 per cent.) was much as in recent years although lower than in 1939 (2.2 per cent.), and does not call for remark (page 43).

Defects of speech (499 cases—1.1 per cent.), mental and nervous defects (312 cases—0.7 per cent.), defects of the circulatory system (913 cases—1.9 per cent.) and of lungs (4.6 per cent.) (pages 44 and 45) show in each case the same or slightly lower figures than for the preceding three years and not markedly different from the corresponding percentages for 1939.



Deformities (1·8 per cent.), infectious diseases (0·1 per cent.), and "other diseases" (4·8 per cent.) were much as in recent years (page 45), although the last named percentage was higher than the 1939 figure (3·1 per cent.). This was probably due to discussions and changes in the classification of certain "other" defects.

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In Appendix IIa (pages 46 and 47) there is a tendency for "notifications to parents" to increase which is not significant. What is more important is that the percentage of children noted "for re-inspection" had fallen as compared with the figures for recent years. Those to be re-inspected on account of defects of clothing and/or cleanliness and of trivial caries of the temporary teeth reached a percentage of 8·4—higher than the corresponding figure for 1939 (5·7 per cent.), probably due to more careful examinations for such minor defects since the evacuation. Re-inspections on account of "other" (and more important) defects stood at 39 per cent. as compared with 39·1 per cent. in 1939. More important still, the percentage of children who were excluded from school (0·6) was lower than in two of the three preceding years *and* in 1939 (0·7 per cent.). As previously mentioned, the condition of the teeth showed deterioration (sound teeth—57·7 per cent.). Only in one year (1946), however, was a higher percentage quoted (60·6); the percentage for 1939 was 28·9.

The average physical measurements of the children were not so satisfactory as in recent years at the upper and lower ages; those of the nine-year group showed almost completely consistent increase. This matter is discussed on pages 48 to 53.

Table III (page 54) (the "classification of the children according to the remediability of the major defect found")—designed to be the severest statistical test of the physical condition of the children—showed a further increase in the total percentage of children "free from defects" to a figure of 56·1 per cent., the highest percentage recorded since the introduction of this table in 1939. Certain other changes in this classification suggest the operation of varying personal standards adopted by individual Medical Officers, relating particularly to teeth, nutrition and "other" conditions such as enuresis and anaemia, either of which latter conditions will now cause a child to be placed in class IV.

The special cleanliness inspections, etc. (page 56), in the main, showed satisfactory results, but as staff and standards and schools visited vary, too much reliance cannot be placed upon the final percentages.

## CONCLUSION.

This must be less decisive than of late. Clearly the usual assurance given in many recent Reports as to steady increase in the children's physical measurements and their improved dentition cannot be repeated as evidence of continued improvement in the physical condition of the children. Nevertheless, it is felt that (a) the treatment statistics, (b) many small signs in the inspection statistics including those in the "classification" table, and (c) detailed examination of the individual Officers' results point to the maintenance, at the very least, of the physical condition of the children at a level which has of late been much higher than in earlier years.

It should be repeated here that the long-term history of these statistics is one of recording (and treating) the more serious instances of each type of defect, and, as these were reduced in number (as they undoubtedly were), of turning to the recording and treating, where necessary, of the less serious instances of defect.

## 6.—MEDICAL TREATMENT.

(For Dental Treatment, see page 30.)

Reference to the succeeding pages will show that in the main the figures are higher than in recent years, although not than in the last pre-war year.

Total numbers of cases treated (primary attendances) for cuts and bruises, ear, eye, "other" diseases and enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids conform to that pattern. Instances where the recent increase in numbers has moved *above* the pre-war figures are found in treatment of ringworm of the head and body, the provision of artificial light treatment and the numbers referred to hospital for ear, nose and throat operations. Exceptionally too, *diminishing* numbers have recently been treated for skin diseases (apart from ringworm) and for visual and (at the clinics at any rate) orthopaedic defects. The decline in the high war-time scabies figures, lack of appropriate staff for refraction purposes, and the transfer of certain orthopaedic work to special schools and other centres account for these exceptions.

Where the total numbers treated have increased, there are often (a) relatively slight increases in total attendances, (b) smaller numbers "brought forward" from the previous session, and (c) relatively greater numbers of "single visit" cases, which indicate that the increases are in the less severe cases, and are often due to more frequent resort to clinic assistance rather than to higher incidence of disease

or defect. (The increase of "clinic habit" has been a frequent characteristic of these notes for many years.) A further consideration is that the removal of income barriers to treatment would tend to cause an upward movement of all the figures.

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Scrutiny of the details of cases treated will show that the increases were often in the less important conditions. Traumatic skin conditions were much more frequently treated and would almost certainly be of minor importance. Under "diseases of the ear," the increases were in fact confined to cases of wax, "others" (unclassified) and "single visit" cases. Under "diseases of the eye," there were many more blepharitis and "stye" cases which could probably be attributed to increased clinic habit; "brought forward" cases and attendances both showed reduction. Under "diseases of the skin," cases of scabies continued to diminish in numbers while ulcers, abscesses, warts, "others" (unclassified) and "single visit" cases increased; attendances were almost stationary. Increase in ringworm was probably the only clearly unsatisfactory movement. (The new X-ray installation has now (December, 1947) overtaken practically all arrears of tinea tonsurans.) Under the heading of "other diseases" considerable increase is shown, but as the main increases related to enuresis (perhaps a by-product of increase in residential schools), infectious diseases (which are diagnosed but *not* treated), and "others" (unclassified), the increase, taken in conjunction with administrative developments (free treatment, residential schools, certification of "handicapped" children, supervision of healthy contacts of pulmonary tuberculosis, etc.) clearly indicates a *falling* incidence in real cases of "other" diseases. Under "artificial light treatment," the increase of the debility and/or bronchitis type of case while other conditions diminished gave further proof of the same nature.

In respect of "defective vision" and "tonsils and adenoids operations," as well as under "hospital treatment of deformities," the numbers treated were lower in consequence of staff and accommodation difficulties.

In brief, so far as these treatment statistics are concerned, there appear to be grounds for concluding that the health of the school population was better than has hitherto been recorded in these Reports—scabies and ringworm excepted. Efforts are being made to meet the requirements of defective vision and tonsils and adenoids cases, and an Orthopaedic Surgeon is now visiting the orthopaedic clinics regularly.

## (A) MINOR AILMENTS.

(Throughout the treatment tables "Single visit cases" includes those treated and disposed of at first visit, cases not for treatment, and cases without apparent disease.)

(1) *Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Minor Injuries, etc.*

Details of new cases—			1947.		1946.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Cuts, bruises, sprains, etc. ...	1,381	694	2,075	1,510	3,133	
Burns and scalds ...	146	140	286	279	336	
Totals... ..	1,527	834	2,361	1,789	3,469	

The attendances are included with those for skin conditions (page 23).

(2) *Diseases of the Ear.*

Details of new cases—			1947.		1946.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Chronic suppurative inflammation (otorrhoea)—Single ...	344	227	571	496	739	
Double ...	71	69	140	125		
Results of above disease ...	33	35	68	156	174	
Retracted membrane ...	20	15	35	60	136	
Chronic aural catarrh ...	1	—	1	1	1	
Ceruminous collection (wax) ...	124	109	233	157	219	
Nasal catarrh ...	24	13	37	51	131	
Laryngitis ...	3	1	4	3	28	
Polypus ...	4	1	5	4	140	
Other diseases ...	70	61	131	102		
	694	531	1,225	1,155	1,568	
Cases brought forward from previous session ...	526	411	937	951	1,353	
Totals ... ..	1,220	942	2,162	2,106	2,921	

In addition, the following children were examined for ear conditions, with the results shown :—

	1947.		1946.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.
Recommended operation for tonsils and/or adenoids ...	211	254	465	509
Other operations recommended ...	1	—	1	61
Referred to Hospitals ...	—	—	—	9
Single visit cases ...	560	445	1,005	617
Totals... ..	772	699	1,471	1,196
Clinic attendances of above cases ...	28,819	22,880	51,699	50,865
				75,623



(3) *Diseases of the Eye, excluding Defective Vision.*

Details of new cases—				1947.		1946.	1939.
		Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Blepharitis ... ..	...	305	335	640	537	907	
Hordeolum (stye) ... ..	...	102	115	217	170	364	
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal ... ..	...	251	270	521	559	1,085	
Conjunctivitis, muco-purulent ... ..	...	6	3	9	38	202	
Ophthalmia, strumous (includes phlyctenular conjunctivitis and keratitis) ... ..	...	—	—	—	—	56	
Keratitis (interstitial) ... ..	...	2	5	7	8	19	
Corneal ulcers ... ..	...	33	32	65	57	51	
Corneal opacities ... ..	...	—	—	—	9	2	
Dacryocystitis ... ..	...	1	—	1	3	—	
Epiphora ... ..	...	—	—	—	—	3	
Injuries ... ..	...	26	11	37	33	44	
Other diseases ... ..	...	11	8	19	17	46	
Single visit cases ... ..	...	94	82	176	170	201	
		831	861	1,692	1,601	2,980	
Cases brought forward from previous session ... ..	...	119	128	247	319	404	
Totals... ..	...	950	989	1,939	1,920	3,384	
Clinic attendances of above cases ... ..	...	9,888	9,654	19,542	21,142	36,465	

(4a) *Diseases of the Skin, not including Ringworm or Favus.*

Details of new cases—				1947.		1946.	1939.
		Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Scabies ... ..	...	1,623	1,684	3,307	5,994	1,995	
Pediculosis capitis and impetigo contagiosa ... ..	...	11	32	43	116	102	
Pediculosis capitis ... ..	...	—	7	7	16	13	
Impetigo contagiosa ... ..	...	2,827	1,784	4,611	5,140	5,576	
Ecthyma ... ..	...	97	69	166	262	266	
Dermatitis seborrhoeica ... ..	...	162	173	335	365	648	
Eczema ... ..	...	110	114	224	203	243	
Alopecia areata ... ..	...	36	31	67	61	82	
Psoriasis ... ..	...	29	33	62	82	103	
Herpes zoster (shingles) ... ..	...	80	88	168	144	202	
Lupus ... ..	...	—	—	—	—	3	
Ulcers and abscesses ... ..	...	1,328	829	2,157	2,010	2,816	
Urticaria ... ..	...	73	70	143	204	118	
Warts ... ..	...	92	121	213	142	305	
Other skin diseases ... ..	...	247	277	524	341	163	
Single visit cases ... ..	...	1,437	1,039	2,476	2,337	497	
		8,152	6,351	14,503	17,417	13,132	
Cases brought forward from previous session ... ..	...	361	321	682	654	1,042	
Totals... ..	...	8,513	6,672	15,185	18,071	14,174	
Clinic attendances of cases of skin disease, including ringworm ... ..	...	67,672	47,867	115,539	115,207	136,008	

(4b) *Ringworm.*

## Drug Treatment—

Details of new cases—				1947.		1946.	1939.
			Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Ringworm (head)	...	...	140	28	168	135	69
Ringworm (body)	...	...	202	159	361	285	260
Totals...	...	...	342	187	529	420	329

## X-Ray Treatment—

Of the above cases, 148 children (126 boys and 22 girls) were given x-ray treatment for ringworm of the scalp. They made 154 attendances for radiation, receiving 740 x-ray exposures (generally 5 exposures per child). The increase in cases dealt with (50 in 1939 and 95 in 1946) was due to the greater prevalence of the condition and to the increased capacity of the new x-ray installation.

(4c) *Bath Treatment of Scabies.*

			Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	1946.	1939.
						Totals.	Totals.
Cases receiving baths	...	...	1,511	1,536	3,047	5,657	668
Baths given	...	...	9,777	9,909	19,686	35,212	8,611

(5) *Other Diseases.*(a) *Cases dealt with* at the regular clinics for "Other Diseases"—

			Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	1946.	1939.
						Totals.	Totals.
Bronchitis and bronchial catarrh			609	551	1,160	1,108	2,198
Anaemia and/or debility	...	...	687	788	1,475	1,343	2,110
Rickets	...	...	7	11	18	15	27
Tubercular conditions—							
Pulmonary (including contacts)			164	177	341	333	12
Non-pulmonary	...	...	25	13	38	18	54
Paralysis	...	...	4	4	8	19	11
Heart Disease	...	...	41	43	84	106	168
Chorea	...	...	33	40	73	73	111
Enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids	...	...	147	169	316	344	690
Adenitis	...	...	82	64	146	166	269
Rheumatism	...	...	66	149	215	217	290
Enuresis	...	...	377	507	884	642	400
Malnutrition	...	...	4	10	14	44	39
Epilepsy	...	...	26	20	46	32	58
Digestive disorders	...	...	74	82	156	122	573
Infectious diseases	...	...	229	247	476	334	234
Mental deficiency	...	...	—	—	—	8	24
Nervous disorders	...	...	26	23	49	34	560
Others	...	...	450	401	851	654	
Single visit cases	...	...	535	550	1,085	1,316	513
Totals	...	...	3,586	3,849	7,435	6,928	8,341
Clinic attendances of above cases			9,809	9,487	19,296	17,945	19,302
Additional attendances for the supply of cod liver oil emulsion and other medicines							
	...	...	10,875	7,928	18,803	17,512	21,672

(b) *Cases of "Other Diseases" seen at school inspections, etc., and recommended for immediate supply of medicine—*

	1947.	1946.	1939.
Found to be "necessitous" and instructed to attend clinic for supplies ... ..	663	882	2,306
Found to be "non-necessitous" and parents warned to provide medicines ... ..	46	79	89
Totals ... ..	<u>709</u>	<u>961</u>	<u>2,395</u>

(c) *The cases on treatment at clinics for diseases of skin, eye, or ear who were given medicines for "Other Diseases" at these clinics numbered 894—451 boys and 443 girls—as compared with 1,023 in the preceding year, and 2,266 in 1939.*

The total of all "Other Diseases" at 9,038 ( (a), (b) and (c) above) compares with 8,912 cases in the previous year and 13,002 in 1939.

(d) *Artificial Light Treatment.*

Details of new cases—				1947.			1946.	1939.
			Boys.	Girls.	Totals.		Totals.	Totals.
Rickets ... ..	...	...	6	6	12		13	22
Anaemia and/or debility ...	...	...	365	373	738		454	372
Nervous disorders ... ..	...	...	3	—	3		1	42
Enlarged glands ... ..	...	...	21	11	32		27	55
Chronic bronchitis ... ..	...	...	332	209	541		472	295
Rheumatism ... ..	...	...	38	71	109		114	46
Skin conditions ... ..	...	...	12	15	27		34	67
Eye conditions ... ..	...	...	3	5	8		19	34
Ear conditions ... ..	...	...	2	—	2		7	129
Other diseases ... ..	...	...	50	15	65		45	
Single visit cases ... ..	...	...	40	46	86		55	
Totals ... ..	...	...	<u>872</u>	<u>751</u>	<u>1,623</u>		<u>1,241</u>	<u>1,062</u>
Clinic attendances of above cases ...	11,531	10,550	22,081	17,499	25,610			

In addition, 9 school children were treated at the Child Welfare Clinic in Summertown Road, Govan.

(e) *Cases seen at Cardiac Clinics.*

As from 16th April, 1947, the heart specialist from a Corporation Hospital attended school clinics and examined 73 children (42 boys and 31 girls). Where necessary the children were referred to hospital (as out- or in-patients according to requirements) for electrocardiogram, x-ray or other examinations. On the basis of these examinations the position of each child was determined in respect of education in ordinary

or special school (if fit to attend school at all), and in respect of the type of physical training which might be given at school. Further, the accurate diagnosis of cardiac abnormalities is now all-important in the light of the recent advances in surgery as applied to congenital heart disease. Already two children, for whom the outlook was grave, have been found to be suitable for operation.

## (B) DEFECTIVE VISION.

### (a) Cases dealt with at Refraction Clinics—

	1947.			1946.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Subjected to refraction—					
Spectacles prescribed ...	2,752	2,824	5,576	5,717	7,467
Spectacles not prescribed—					
For further treatment ...	...	...	1,563	1,536	2,915
No treatment required ...	...	...	1,271	1,238	2,388
			8,410	8,491	12,770
Not subjected to refraction—					
For further treatment ...	...	...	866*	276	433
No treatment required ...	...	...	318	459	508
Spectacles checked ...	...	...	51	55	299
Postponed ...	...	...	1,378	1,414	1,130
			2,613	2,204	2,370
Totals ...	...	...	11,023	10,695	15,140
Number of clinics held ...	...	...	1,132	1,232	1,567
Average number of children per clinic			9.7	8.7	9.5
Average number subjected to refraction at each clinic	...	...	7.4	6.9	8.1

\* "Occlusion" clinics were provided at three centres, 61 children (included above\*) being dealt with and 30 of these referred to hospitals for orthoptic training, etc.

### (b) Provision of Spectacles by the Corporation at Contract Rates—

	1947.	1946.	1939.
Full cost charged to the parents ...	1,686 (74.9%)	2,823 (71.4%)	2,314 (40.3%)
Half cost charged to the parents ("Partly Necessitous" cases) ...	117 (5.2%)	247 (6.2%)	598 (10.4%)
Spectacles provided free of cost ("Necessitous" cases)	448 (19.9%)	885 (22.4%)	2,830 (49.3%)
Totals ...	2,251 + 2,251*	3,955	5,742
	4,502		
Spectacles repaired ...	1,459	1,377	2,175

\* From 24-2-47 to 31-7-47, 2,251 pairs of spectacles were provided free of cost to parents in respect of the "necessary" article (i.e., with nickel frames). In 1,896 instances (84.2 per cent.) the parents made payments for "extras" to these nickel frames or for special gold-filled or "shell" frames. In most cases they paid for slip-on "horn" rims for nickel frames.

(C) OPERATIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF ADENOIDS AND ENLARGED TONSILS, ETC.

(a) *At Stobhill and Western District Hospitals.*

Nature of operation—				1947.			1946.	1939.
				Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals. †
Tonsils removed	...	...	...	1	1	2	—	5
Adenoids removed	...	...	...	14	10	24	33	14
Tonsils and adenoids removed	...	...	...	728	897	1,625	1,465	1,826
Others	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	21
Totals	...	...	...	743	908	1,651	1,498	1,866

Number of periods in which operations were carried through						134*	127*	199
Average number of cases dealt with per period						11*	10·5*	9·4
Clinic (including hospital) attendances of above cases						5,092	4,760	6,115

† The 1939 figures include cases dealt with at Southern General Hospital.

\* These figures relate only to the Western District Hospital—at Stobhill about 6 cases per week were usually taken (30 weeks).

In the course of the session 68 children were detained in hospital beyond the normal period (24 hours at the Western District Hospital, or 48 hours at Stobhill Hospital). 37 children were detained for periods of 1 or 2 days, 18 for 3 or 4 days, 13 for 5 or more days. Twelve of the children were detained on account of special pre-operation conditions—history of excessive bleeding, sickness, etc., and 24 for reasons not connected with their physical condition. Special post-operation conditions which delayed discharge were high temperature, haemorrhage, etc., 27. Five children were detained for reasons not connected with the actual operation.

1,603 children were visited in their homes after operation, 1,522 being found satisfactory at the first visit. In 5 cases private medical attendance was advised or school medical officers called. Five cases were found to be satisfactory at subsequent visits. In 70 cases admission to the house could not be obtained, the children were out, or for other reasons could not be examined. One child was re-admitted to hospital.

(b) *At Southern General Hospital.*

An additional 19 cases (10 boys and 9 girls) from the school lists had Tonsils and Adenoids removed at this hospital. None were detained and on visitation all were satisfactory.



(c) *Other Ear, Nose and Throat operations, etc.*

In addition, children attending the school clinics for ear diseases were, when necessary, referred to the general hospitals of the Corporation with a view to operative treatment. 122 children—75 boys and 47 girls—were so referred; 48 of these were operated on for mastoid disease, 15 had antrostomy operations, 24 had tonsils and/or adenoids removed, and 35 children had operations or treatment for other ear, nose or throat conditions; other minor operations were performed for some of these children at the same time.

An aurist examined 60 children with hearing defects with a view to their educational classification. He certified 17 of these for classes for the deaf, 5 for classes for semi-deaf children, and disposed of the 38 others according to treatment and educational needs.

(D) ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) *Deformities treated in Mearnskirk Hospital.*

Owing to shortage of nursing staff it was necessary, during the year, to conduct the hospital treatment of orthopaedic cases on the war-time plan. Admissions were, in most instances, arranged through the Tuberculosis Dispensaries and Infectious Diseases Hospitals, while after-care was controlled at the Education Health Service Orthopaedic clinics. A weekly orthopaedic clinic was held at the hospital to which cases were referred as necessary. In all 741 children attended. Of these, 191 had x-ray examinations. Plasters were applied in 115 cases and new splints were supplied in 58 cases. In addition, crutches were provided in 26 cases and 228 boots were altered by raising or tilting the soles and fitting metatarsal bars, back-stops or heel-tubes. Arch supports, T-straps and knock-knee straps were fitted in 33 cases. Sixty-seven cases had dressings and minor surgical operations.

The new splints supplied were as follows :—walking calipers 24, certalmid or celluloid splints 17, spinal braces 9, leg irons 5 and shoulder splints 3. Repairs carried out on splints and boots numbered 111.

In June, 1947, an assistant orthopaedic surgeon was appointed to the hospital staff and regular visits to the orthopaedic clinics have been resumed.

(b) *Deformities treated by Exercise, Massage, Electrical Treatment, etc., at Ashley Street, Florence Street, and Glenbarr Street Orthopaedic Clinics.*

	Boys.	1947. Girls.	Totals.	1946. Totals.	1939. Totals.
Number of children examined ...	360	395	755	940	2,332
Number of attendances of "old" cases reporting for observation ...	426	484	910	996	677

The staff of seven physiotherapists carried out treatment for the following cases :—

	Boys.	1947. Girls.	Totals.	1946. Totals.	1939. Totals.
Details of new cases put on treatment at Clinics—					
Deformities of spine (kyphosis, lordosis, scoliosis) ...	91	140	231	267	250
Paralysis, infantile and other ...	16	14	30	35	79
Flat-foot and other deformities of the foot ...	100	107	207	169	183
Wry-neck (torticollis) ...	11	10	21	13	8
Fracture (result of), sprains and dislocations ...	4	—	4	10	6
Deformities of chest ...	6	1	7	19	11
Contractures ...	—	—	—	—	4
Knock-knees ...	10	18	28	29	35
Others ...	11	10	21	17	
	249	300	549	559	576
Cases brought forward from previous session ...	63	75	138	156	192
Totals ...	312	375	687	715	768

	Boys.	1947. Girls.	Totals.	1946. Totals.	1939. Totals.
Discharged from Orthopaedic Clinics—					
Fit ...	168	189	357	392	337
For hospital treatment ...	6	9	15	5	9
To Convalescent Homes ...	3	2	5	3	4
Transferred to other clinics or treated by appliances ...	12	21	33	52	46
For other reasons (leaving school, etc.) ...	57	62	119	125	59
Totals ...	246	283	529	577	455
Number still on treatment ...	66	92	158	138	313
Number of attendances made by children for treatment ...	...	...	15,678	15,681	25,995

(c) *Deformities treated by Exercise and Massage outwith the above named clinics.*

Expansion of staff has permitted additional work. At special schools 981 classes and 1,639 individual treatments were taken ; at child guidance clinics 188 classes and 866 individual treatments ; and at nursery schools 291 individual treatments.

*(d) Deformities treated by Appliances.*

Surgical appliances were provided to school children through the splint department of hospitals or through the Corporation's contractors.

	1947.					1946.	1939.
	Voluntary Hospitals.		School Clinics.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Special boots or overshoes with steel or other supports	5	7	—	—	12	13	16
Special boots or overshoes	4	2	19	20	45	34	20
Steel or other supports ...	6	2	2	1	11	26	9
Artificial limbs ...	—	—	7	1	8	7	24
Other appliances ...	—	2	5	5	12	22	
Totals ...	15	13	33	27	88	102	69
Repairs ...	6	3	38	30	77	62	146

In addition, artificial eyes were supplied to 15 children—11 boys and 4 girls.

*7.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.*

Improvement is again evident in the dental condition of the children. Dental Officers at school inspections (page 60) found a 6 per cent. increase of sound dentitions, with a corresponding drop in those requiring treatment. A pleasing feature of the issue of the "First Dental Card" is the continued increase of those accepting treatment at clinics.

A fall in extractions and a sharp rise in fillings may be noted, the ratio of fillings to extractions now being 265 : 100 compared with 246 : 100 last year (page 63).

One Mobile Dental Unit is in operation on two days per week at Special Schools and when staffing arrangements permit this will be a full-time service.

*8.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES AND RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.*

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN, ETC.

The following table shows the number of pupils at the various special schools and classes in the City, near the City, or in hospital schools and residential centres outwith the City as at 30th June, 1947 :—



TYPE OF CHILD.	Day Centres in or near City.		Day and Resi- dential Centres near City.		Residential Centres outwith City.	
	No. of Centres.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Centres.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Centres.	No. of Pupils.
Physically Handicapped						
General ... ..	13	1,689	—	—	8	338
Blind ... ..	—	—	1	7	—	—
Myopic ... ..	2	64	1	23	—	—
Deaf ... ..	1	40	2	127	—	—
Semi-deaf ... ..	1	75	1	15	—	—
Mentally Handicapped						
General ... ..	18	2,706	—	—	—	—
Ineducable but train- able ... ..	7	267	—	—	—	—
Totals, 1947 ...	(29)	4,841	(2)	172	8	338
Totals, 1946 ...	(24)	4,337	(1)	88	9	392

The total of the pupils shown above, 5,351, compares with a total of 4,817 in the previous year and with approximately 6,000 pupils of similar categories receiving instruction in 1939.

The re-organisation of Special Schools on a denominational basis has altered the character of the centres considerably. There are now no day centres for physically handicapped children only. The standard type of Special School is now a centre for both physically and mentally handicapped children.

The list of residential schools given in the Report for 1946 (page 30) requires amendment in the following respects :—

Langside School for the Deaf is now called Glasgow School for the Deaf and is housed at Gilshochill School, Maryhill. To the list of residential schools administered by the School Welfare Department should be added Seafield School, Ardrossan, for Protestant Convalescent boys, and to the residential centres not under the management of the Corporation at which Glasgow children are accommodated and educated should be added Challenger Lodge Home, Granton, Edinburgh (one paralysed child). (These centres not under the management of the Corporation accommodated 132 physically handicapped (17 blind) and 171 mentally handicapped children.)

The number of children specially examined by the School Medical Officers regarding mental defects during the year was :—

			1947			1946.	1939.
			Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
First examinations	...	...	567	369	936	1,015	587
Re-examinations	...	...	1,104	769	1,873	1,277	1,528
Totals	...	...	1,671	1,138	2,809	2,292	2,115

In the work of after-care of mentally defective children, the number of cases added to the home visiting lists of the women officers was 228 (174 boys and 54 girls) ; 1,102 cases were taken off the lists ; at the end of the year 1,409 cases remained on the visiting lists, as compared with 2,283 in 1946.

On 24th February, 1947, seven Occupational Centres were opened for children classified as " ineducable but trainable " in terms of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946. These children were previously excluded as ineducable in special school in terms of the Mental Deficiency and Lunacy (Scotland) Act, 1913.

On 12th May, 1947, a scheme of Home Tuition was put into effect for physically handicapped children unable to attend school. 30 children are being visited at home by qualified teachers.

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The Child Guidance Clinics dealt with 3,199 children, as compared with 2,935 in the preceding year. These children showed one or more of the following symptoms :—Emotional disorders (general instability, anxiety and obsessional states, night terrors and sleep walking, enuresis and soiling, emotional retardation and regression, psychopathic personalities—1,386 instances) ; Behaviour disturbances (unmanageable behaviour, aggression and temper tantrums, sadistic tendencies, exhibitionism, truancy and wandering—683) ; Delinquency (theft, lying, malicious mischief and sexual offences—290) ; Educational disability (general backwardness and specific disability—1,605) ; Speech defect—529 instances. Of these children, 94 were given residential treatment at Nerston Home—as compared with 88 in the preceding session.

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In three residential schools for normal children outwith the City (Achnamara, Lochgilphead ; South Park, Ascog ; and Stevenson, Ascog), the roll at the end of the session was 86 (44 boys and 42 girls), a temporarily reduced figure owing to lack of staff.

At Dounans Camp, Aberfoyle, approximately 90 boys and 90 girls (normal children) were accommodated during the month of October, 1946, and similar numbers in the succeeding month.

## 9.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE.

The physical training staff consisted of the Superintendent of Physical Training, 2 Assistant Superintendents (a man and a woman), 31 Principal Teachers (21 men and 10 women), 88 assistant men teachers (including 3 seconded) and 88 assistant women teachers (including 7 physiotherapists engaged at the orthopaedic clinics). One woman Principal Teacher is in charge of the orthopaedic clinics.

Principal Teachers in secondary schools also visited neighbouring primary schools to give demonstration lessons to class teachers and to advise on physical training activities.

Instruction in personal hygiene (including simple first aid) was given by the physical training teachers as part of the scheme of physical training in post-primary classes and class teachers gave short health talks in the primary schools. Hygiene was also included as part of the curriculum in the Domestic Science Courses. During the last two months of the session a special drive on health education was made as an experiment in 15 selected schools of various types.

The provision of additional accommodation for physical training activities in schools and of facilities for organised games to meet the needs of the raising of the school leaving age as well as to bring the provision up to modern standards is a problem likely to remain for some time. The Corporation have purchased Scotstoun Showground which was previously rented and have leased ground at East Kilbride to serve schools in the Bridgeton area, and other sites are being sought

Although sufficient men teachers are available to meet the requirements on the raising of the school leaving age the number of women teachers is not so favourable.

Attendance at swimming ponds for a weekly lesson as a recognised part of the curriculum (when facilities can be provided) was almost up to the pre-war figure of over 20,000 weekly. When the consent of the parent was given, swimming instruction was continued in some schools during the winter months, but the long period of inclement weather caused small attendances and the cancellation of several classes.

# 10.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR FEEDING AND CLOTHING OF CHILDREN.

(a) *Administration and (b) Nature of Meals.*—See Report for 1945, page 34.

An additional prefabricated Cooking Centre was opened during the year.

By June, 1947, the total output of School Meals had been raised to 54,771 meals (52,053 mid-day meals) per day.

During the session there were in use 201 Dining Centres, 150 being in school premises (22 for children in special schools only) and 51 in halls or other non-school premises.

(c) *Number and Cost of Meals.*—The numbers of meals supplied during the year ended 31st July, 1947, were :—

A. (1). Paid for by parents (includes nursery school children).

A. (2). do. do (day nursery children).

B. Supplied to necessitous children or paid for by Welfare Department.

	1947.			1946.		
	Breakfasts	Dinners.	Teas.	Breakfasts	Dinners.	Teas.
A (1) }	197,848	8,064,541	674,321	{ 169,800	5,786,247	289,171
A (2) }						
B						
	127,152	2,855,209	105,287	69,628	69,725	66,386
	127,152	2,855,209	105,287	81,305	3,004,181	80,679
Totals	325,000	10,919,750	779,608	320,733	8,860,153	436,236
Total No. of Meals	* 12,024,358 in 1947.			9,617,122 in 1946.		

\* In addition, 28,415 meals were supplied to inmates of the Remand Home, 58,099 mid-day meals to pupils attending independent schools, and 97,768 mid-day meals to the pupils of Trades Schools.

The charges made to parents for meals were—Dinners, five days per week, 1/10, six days per week, 2/1 ; three meals per day, six days per week, 4/-.

(d) *Boots and Clothing.*—Boots or clothing, or both, were supplied to 10,478 children as compared with 9,350 in 1946.

(e) *Milk Supply to School Children.*—The total number of milk rations supplied during the year ending July, 1947, was 28,115,745, a figure which compares with 25,217,552 in 1946. In June, 1947, returns showed that 84·2 per cent. of the children on the registers were taking school milk, as against 79·1 per cent. in June, 1946. The milk was supplied free of charge.

There was no change in the source of the milk supplied to the schools during the year and the same four contractors delivered the milk, which was of pasteurised quality. 192 samples were taken throughout the year from different schools and examined by the City Bacteriologist and the City Analyst. The results showed an average fat content of 3·73 per cent. and the milk to be generally of good quality. When an unsatisfactory report was received regarding any sample, the matter was reported to the creamery concerned and a visit paid.



# STATISTICAL AND OTHER APPENDICES.

**TABLE I.**—TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED AT :—

(A) (a) *Systematic Examinations*, i.e., the main groups recommended for the session (see page 12), and (b) *Other Systematic Examinations*, i.e., children missed at recommended age groups or otherwise outwith these groups.

GROUP.	1947.			1946.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
(a) Entrants ... ..	8,558	8,216	16,774	18,205	18,469
Second Age Group	7,360	7,487	14,847	14,418	10,549
Third Age Group ...	6,707	7,037	13,744	13,970	13,213
Fourth Age Group	467	339	806	460	413
	23,092	23,079	46,171	47,053	42,644
(b) Others ... ..	533	369	902	829	3,681
Totals ... ..	23,625	23,448	47,073	47,882	46,325

For age distribution of these children see Appendix Ib on page 39.

(The systematic inspection returns relating to (a) 1,159 Nursery School children (589 boys and 570 girls), (b) 466 boys in the High and Allan Glen's Schools, and 509 pupils (291 boys and 218 girls) in four schools not under the management of the Corporation are excluded from the above table and from Appendices Ia, Ib, IIa and IIb and from Tables II and III. See pages 67 and 53 for certain information regarding these pupils.)

In addition to these numbers of children, the following were examined in the course of Systematic Inspection of the pupils at Special Schools and Classes :—

GROUP.	1947.			1946.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Physically handicapped children ... ..	354	301	655	529	861
Mentally handicapped children ... ..	357*	283*	640*	490	596
Totals ... ..	711	584	1,295	1,019	1,457

\* Includes 102 "trainable" children attending occupational centres (62 boys and 40 girls).

(B) *Other Examinations—*

GROUP.	1947.	1946.	1939.
(i) <i>In Schools—</i>			
Systematic Inspection of Nursery School Children ... ..	1,159	Previously shown in (A)	
Systematic Inspection of Children in Independent Schools ... ..	509	—	—
Special Cases (in respect of particular defects)	17,786	16,216	13,964
Re-inspections by Medical Officers ...	16,668	13,296	26,302
Leaving Interviews ... ..	1,302	58	12,900
Examinations regarding Mental Defect ...	2,809	2,292	2,115
Measurements only (boys in two High Schools)	466	458	679
Discharges in Special Schools and Classes ...	354	321	1,112
Inspections for Scientific Advisory Committee	—	1,383	—
Totals ... ..	41,053	34,024	57,072
(ii) <i>Mainly at Clinics—</i>			
Applicants for preliminary training as Teachers ... ..	31	38	48
Applicants for Licences under the Corporation Bye-laws for the Employment of Children ... ..	510	512	383
Adult Employees of the Corporation ...	182	56	97
*Certifications—Blind Persons Act, 1920 ...	13	19	17
Candidates for Printers' Apprenticeships ...	—	—	99
Children as to fitness for camps, etc.—			
Harvesters ... ..	—	7,285	} 9,796
Forestry, etc. ... ..	—	13	
School and Junior Club groups ...	9,067	5,213	
Children as to fitness for "School Journeys" abroad, etc. ... ..	313	—	134
Children as to fitness for admission to Residential Schools and Institutions ...	4,096	2,930	1,341
Special food examination of children ...	—	—	5,074
Juvenile Court Cases ... ..	68	108	81
Other Special Cases ... ..	82	63	341
Examinations in Remand Home ... ..	1,165	—	—
Totals ... ..	15,527	16,237	17,411
(iii) <i>"Emergency" Examinations—</i>			
Special emergency inspection at schools ...	—	—	(1940)
† Cleanliness inspections (by school nurses) ...	144,681	143,095	} 341,767
Mental Survey, Random Sample Interviews (nurses) ... ..	1,790	—	
Inspections immediately prior to evacuation	—	—	13,169
Totals ... ..	146,471	143,095	354,936

\* These examinations are made at the Central Clinic for the Blind.

† In addition, Nurse Inspectresses of the Sanitary Divisions made 140,396 cleanliness inspections in 1,321 visits to 79 schools (see page 57).

**APPENDIX Ia.**—NOTIFICATIONS TO PARENTS.

The numbers and percentages of individual children inspected at systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment for conditions other than (a) defects of clothing or cleanliness (including pediculosis) and (b) trivial caries of the temporary teeth, were as follows :—

GROUP.	1947.			1946.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Entrants ...	3,700 (43·2)	3,591 (43·7)	7,291 (43·5)	7,744 (42·5)	8,129 (44·0)
2nd Age Group	2,964 (40·3)	3,079 (41·1)	6,043 (40·7)	5,889 (40·8)	4,289 (40·7)
3rd Age Group ...	1,762 (26·2)	2,296 (32·6)	4,058 (29·5)	3,833 (27·4)	4,156 (31·5)
4th Age Group and Others ...	242 (24·2)	199 (28·1)	441 (25·8)	357 (27·7)	1,243 (30·4)
Totals ...	8,668 (36·7)	9,165 (39·7)	17,833 (39·1)	17,823 (37·2)	17,817 (38·5)

The numbers and percentages of cases in which intimation was made to parents verbally or by card, together with information as to similar intimations in respect of clothing, cleanliness, and/or minor dental defects will be found in Appendix IIa on page 48.



# APPENDIX Ib.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AT DATE OF SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATION.

(a) Children within groups recommended for the session (as indicated by brackets).

(b) Children outwith groups recommended for the session.

Ages.	† Entrants-Infants.				† Second Age Group.				† Third Age Group.				† Fourth Age Group.				Totals.
	2-4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<b>BOYS.</b>																	
Non-transferred Schools	477	5,159	186	61	9	179	4,542	404	—	264	4,488	185	14	364	81	—	16,413
Do.	—	—	—	12	28	—	24	63	44	22	61	105	13	3	1	—	376
Transferred Schools	170	2,337	114	40	5	76	1,984	175	—	114	1,550	106	4	4	—	—	6,679
Do.	—	—	—	1	7	—	10	26	6	9	20	76	2	—	—	—	157
Totals	647	7,496	300	101	14	255	6,526	579	—	378	6,038	291	18	368	81	—	23,092
Do.	—	—	—	13	35	—	34	89	50	31	81	181	15	3	1	—	533
Totals, 1947	647	7,496	300	114	49	255	6,560	668	50	409	6,119	472	33	371	82	—	23,625
Totals, 1946	381†	8,024	508	159	60	46	5,923	1,409	41	207	6,007	647	1	136	64	—	23,613
<b>GIRLS.</b>																	
Non-transferred Schools	401	4,990	213	56	9	134	4,655	419	—	146	4,566	269	9	259	67	—	16,193
Do.	—	—	—	1	19	—	31	60	37	32	27	27	7	2	—	—	243
Transferred Schools	146	2,228	138	29	6*	81	2,003	195	—	132	1,865	59	2	2	—	—	6,886
Do.	—	—	—	—	5	—	18	50	11	9	15	17	1	—	—	—	126
Totals	547	7,218	351	85	15*	215	6,658	614	—	278	6,431	328	11	261	67	—	23,079
Do.	—	—	—	1	24	—	49	110	48	41	42	44	8	2	—	—	369
Totals, 1947	547	7,218	351	86	39*	215	6,707	724	48	319	6,473	372	19	263	67	—	23,448
Totals, 1946	306†	8,117	496	144	88	83	5,792	1,528	68	155	6,591	633	7	180	81	—	24,269
<b>ALL.</b>																	
Totals	1,194	14,714	651	186	29*	470	13,184	1,193	—	656	12,469	619	29	629	148	—	46,171
Do.	—	—	—	14	59	—	83	199	98	72	123	225	23	5	1	—	902
Totals, 1947	1,194	14,714	651	200	88*	470	13,267	1,392	98	728	12,592	844	52	634	149	—	47,073
Totals, 1946	687†	16,141	1,004	303	148	129	11,715	2,937	109	362	12,598	1,280	8	316	145	—	47,882

† This grouping applies only to the (a) lines on the table.

† Includes nursery school children.

\* Includes 2 Entrant-infants, 9 and 10 years respectively.

TABLE II.—SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS OF CHILDREN IN ORDINARY SCHOOLS.

Numbers and percentages of children suffering from defects.

An individual child may appear in several sections but only once in any section, i.e., only the child's major defect in any section is recorded—any minor defects in the same section are ignored in this table. "Sections" are indicated by the horizontal lines across the columns, and the section totals give the numbers of individual children having at least one defect in that section.

Age Groups.	...	...	...	Entrants.		2nd age group.		3rd age group.		All ages. †		All ages. 1947.		1946.		1939.	
				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Number examined	...	...	...	8,558	8,216	7,360	7,487	6,707	7,037	23,625	23,448	47,073	47,073	47,882	47,882	46,325	46,325
1. CLOTHING	Nature of defects found	{	Insufficient	8	2	6	16	2	6	18	24	42	42	37	37	14	14
				(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)
				6	4	5	6	3	2	14	12	26	26	27	27	35	35
				(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
UNSATISFACTORY	{	Ragged	...	7	7	7	14	3	14	18	35	53	53	53	53	35	35
				(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Totals	...	...	...	21	13	18	36	8	22	50	71	121	121	117	117	84	84
				(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
2. FOOTGEAR	{	Unsatisfactory	None	11	12	27	27	11	27	55	67	122	122	150	150	60	60
				(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Totals	...	...	...	11	12	27	27	11	27	55	67	122	122	150	150	82	82
				(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)
3. UNCLEANLINESS	{	Dirty	...	—	—	2	2	1	2	3	4	7	7	6	6	16	16
				186	776	129	1,058	42	1,376	371	3,267	3,638	3,638	3,957	3,957	2,226	2,226
				(2.2)	(9.4)	(1.8)	(14.1)	(0.6)	(19.6)	(1.6)	(13.9)	(7.7)	(7.7)	(8.3)	(8.3)	(4.8)	(4.8)
				9	16	3	24	2	36	14	76	90	90	86	86	82	82
(a) Head	{	Nits	...	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
				15	6	26	10	19	17	60	33	93	93	97	97	71	71
(b) Body	{	Dirty	...	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
				2	2	1	1	3	—	7	3	10	10	9	9	14	14
Totals	...	...	...	212	800	161	1,095	67	1,431	455	3,383	3,838	3,838	4,155	4,155	2,409	2,409
				(2.5)	(9.7)	(2.2)	(14.6)	(1.0)	(20.3)	(1.0)	(14.4)	(8.2)	(8.2)	(8.7)	(8.7)	(5.2)	(5.2)

† Includes 1,000 boys and 708 girls of the fourth age group and others.

4. SKIN		2	—	2	1	1	—	5	1	6	6	4
(a) Head	Ringworm	(0.0)	—	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	—	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
	Impetigo	76	35	60	18	13	7	152	62	214	221	299
	Injuries	10	1	3	—	1	—	14	1	15	24	22
	Others	28	20	16	28	13	39	60	91	151	141	199
	Ringworm	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)
(b) Body	Ringworm	3	2	2	4	1	—	6	7	13	14	13
	Impetigo	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	10	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
	Scabies	37	27	27	14	5	10	69	51	120	123	165
	Injuries	28	26	35	37	19	28	86	92	178	217	158
	Others	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.3)
Totals	Ringworm	21	18	17	9	3	3	42	30	72	83	53
	Impetigo	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)
	Scabies	169	121	114	113	65	136	360	388	748	812	566
	Injuries	(2.0)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.5)	(1.7)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(1.2)
	Others	374	250	276	224	121	223	794	723	1,517	1,641	1,479
		(4.4)	(3.0)	(3.8)	(3.0)	(1.8)	(3.2)	(3.4)	(3.1)	(3.2)	(3.4)	(3.2)
5. NUTRITION	Slightly defective	543	791	587	651	456	461	1,615	1,929	3,544	3,661	4,903
	Bad	(6.3)	(9.6)	(8.0)	(8.7)	(6.8)	(6.6)	(6.8)	(8.2)	(7.5)	(7.6)	(10.6)
	Bad	53	87	71	137	38	68	165	294	459	311	253
		(0.6)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.8)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(1.3)	(1.0)	(0.6)	(0.6)
Totals	...	596	878	658	788	494	529	1,780	2,223	4,003	3,972	5,156
	...	(7.0)	(10.7)	(8.9)	(10.5)	(7.4)	(7.5)	(7.5)	(9.5)	(8.5)	(8.3)	(11.1)
6. MOUTH AND TEETH UNHEALTHY		355	357	393	419	231	383	1,003	1,193	2,196	1,879	5,154
		(4.1)	(4.3)	(5.3)	(5.6)	(3.4)	(5.4)	(4.2)	(5.1)	(4.7)	(3.9)	(11.1)

TABLE II—Continued.

Age Groups.	Entrants.		2nd age group.		3rd age group.		All ages.		All ages. 1947.	1946.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.				
7. NASO-PHARYNX											
(a) <i>Nose</i>											
Obstruction—for observation	86 (1.0)	83 (1.0)	36 (0.5)	37 (0.5)	13 (0.2)	22 (0.3)	138 (0.6)	143 (0.6)	281 (0.6)	217 (0.5)	203 (0.4)
Obstruction—for operation	47 (0.5)	29 (0.4)	17 (0.2)	15 (0.2)	7 (0.1)	4 (0.1)	72 (0.3)	49 (0.2)	121 (0.3)	112 (0.2)	100 (0.2)
Catarrh	39 (0.5)	30 (0.4)	32 (0.4)	27 (0.4)	8 (0.1)	25 (0.4)	82 (0.3)	82 (0.3)	164 (0.3)	204 (0.4)	224 (0.5)
Other conditions	8 (0.1)	3 (0.0)	6 (0.1)	4 (0.1)	6 (0.1)	6 (0.1)	21 (0.1)	13 (0.1)	34 (0.1)	29 (0.1)	59 (0.1)
(b) <i>Throat</i>											
Tonsils—for observation	845 (9.9)	808 (9.8)	463 (6.3)	569 (7.6)	177 (2.6)	458 (6.5)	1,498 (6.3)	1,867 (8.0)	3,365 (7.7)	3,668 (7.7)	2,933 (6.3)
Tonsils—for operation	284 (3.3)	271 (3.3)	105 (1.4)	162 (2.2)	36 (0.5)	85 (1.2)	429 (1.8)	521 (2.2)	950 (2.0)	925 (1.9)	854 (1.8)
Other conditions	7 (0.1)	12 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	1 (0.0)	11 (0.2)	13 (0.1)	28 (0.1)	41 (0.1)	25 (0.1)	70 (0.2)
(c) <i>Glands</i>											
For observation	164 (1.9)	116 (1.4)	83 (1.1)	53 (0.7)	12 (0.2)	47 (0.7)	262 (1.1)	221 (0.9)	483 (1.0)	607 (1.3)	240 (0.5)
For operation	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	—	—	1 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	4 (0.0)	13 (0.0)	13 (0.0)
Totals	1,480 (17.3)	1,353 (16.5)	748 (10.2)	872 (11.6)	260 (3.9)	659 (9.4)	2,517 (10.7)	2,926 (12.5)	5,443 (11.6)	5,800 (12.1)	4,696 (10.1)
8. EYES											
(a) <i>External Diseases</i>											
Blepharitis	69 (0.8)	94 (1.1)	98 (1.3)	96 (1.3)	37 (0.6)	111 (1.6)	208 (0.9)	308 (1.3)	516 (1.7)	348 (0.7)	445 (1.0)
Conjunctivitis	11 (0.1)	13 (0.2)	11 (0.1)	4 (0.1)	2 (0.0)	13 (0.2)	24 (0.1)	32 (0.1)	56 (0.2)	61 (0.1)	94 (0.2)
Corneal opacities	1 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	5 (0.1)	8 (0.1)	7 (0.1)	8 (0.1)	13 (0.1)	18 (0.1)	31 (0.1)	36 (0.1)	40 (0.1)
Strabismus	353 (4.1)	327 (4.0)	272 (3.7)	242 (3.2)	178 (2.7)	165 (2.7)	817 (3.5)	757 (3.2)	1,574 (3.3)	1,591 (3.3)	1,532 (3.3)
Other diseases	20 (0.2)	18 (0.2)	19 (0.3)	21 (0.3)	16 (0.2)	28 (0.4)	56 (0.2)	67 (0.3)	123 (0.3)	127 (0.3)	158 (0.3)
Totals	454 (5.1)	454 (5.5)	405 (5.5)	371 (5.0)	240 (3.6)	325 (4.6)	1,118 (4.7)	1,182 (5.0)	2,300 (4.9)	2,163 (4.5)	2,269 (4.0)



8. EYES											
(b) Visual acuity (Snellen)*											
Fair, 6/9 or 6/12 ...	—	—	1,005 (13.7)	1,063 (14.3)	745 (11.1)	991 (14.1)	1,871 (12.5)	2,156 (14.2)	4,027 (13.3)	4,241 (14.3)	3,891 (14.3)
Bad, 6/18 or worse ...	—	—	148 (2.0)	180 (2.4)	125 (1.9)	244 (3.5)	295 (2.0)	442 (2.9)	737 (2.4)	956 (3.2)	874 (3.1)
Totals ...	—	—	1,153 (15.8)	1,243 (16.7)	870 (13.0)	1,235 (17.6)	2,166 (14.4)	2,598 (17.1)	4,764 (15.8)	5,197 (17.6)	4,855 (17.5)
Recommended for Refraction	218 (2.5)	154 (1.9)	507 (6.9)	563 (7.5)	293 (4.4)	539 (7.7)	1,048 (4.4)	1,296 (5.5)	2,344 (5.2)	2,242 (4.7)	2,012 (4.3)
Recommended for Re-test ...	17 (0.2)	22 (0.3)	128 (1.7)	115 (1.5)	84 (1.3)	202 (2.9)	241 (1.0)	349 (1.5)	590 (1.3)	575 (1.2)	467 (1.0)
Totals ...	235 (2.7)	176 (2.1)	635 (8.6)	678 (9.1)	377 (5.6)	741 (10.5)	1,289 (5.5)	1,645 (7.0)	2,934 (6.2)	2817 (5.9)	2,479 (5.3)
9. EARS											
(a) Diseases											
Otorrhoea ...	132 (1.5)	100 (1.2)	64 (0.9)	77 (1.0)	72 (1.1)	106 (1.5)	273 (1.2)	288 (1.2)	561 (1.2)	581 (1.2)	559 (1.2)
Other diseases ...	8 (0.1)	11 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	2 (0.0)	6 (0.1)	15 (0.1)	26 (0.1)	41 (0.1)	40 (0.1)	137 (0.3)
(b) Defective hearing											
Grade I—For ordinary class	31 (0.4)	32 (0.4)	24 (0.3)	20 (0.3)	5 (0.1)	25 (0.4)	61 (0.3)	79 (0.3)	140 (0.3)	151 (0.3)	257 (0.6)
„ IIa—For front seat ...	2 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	6 (0.1)	12 (0.2)	3 (0.0)	12 (0.2)	12 (0.1)	26 (0.1)	38 (0.1)	61 (0.1)	71 (0.2)
„ IIb—For class for semi-deaf ...	—	—	—	—	—	1 (0.0)	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	7 (0.0)
„ III—For deaf class ...	1 (0.0)	—	—	—	—	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	—	—
Totals ...	174 (2.0)	144 (1.8)	99 (1.3)	118 (1.6)	82 (1.2)	151 (2.1)	362 (1.5)	421 (1.8)	783 (1.7)	834 (1.7)	1,031 (2.2)

\* The record of defective vision applies to the better eye, and is *with spectacles if worn at examination*. The figures do not include entrants, as they cannot be examined by means of test types. The percentages given, therefore, relate to the children outwith the entrants group: 30,191 children in all—108 cases fewer than the total number examined outwith the "entrants" age group.



TABLE II—Continued.

Age Groups. ...	Entrants.		2nd age group.		3rd age group.		All ages.		All ages. 1947.	1946.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
10. SPEECH											
Defective articulation ...	190 (2.2)	110 (1.3)	41 (0.6)	11 (0.1)	28 (0.4)	15 (0.2)	262 (1.1)	136 (0.6)	398 (0.8)	345 (0.7)	362 (0.8)
Stammering ...	26 (0.3)	6 (0.1)	23 (0.3)	6 (0.1)	30 (0.4)	6 (0.1)	83 (0.4)	18 (0.1)	101 (0.2)	122 (0.3)	139 (0.3)
Totals ...	216 (2.5)	116 (1.4)	64 (0.9)	17 (0.2)	58 (0.9)	21 (0.3)	345 (1.5)	154 (0.7)	499 (1.1)	467 (1.0)	501 (1.1)
11. MENTAL AND NERVOUS CONDITION											
Backward ...	22 (0.3)	11 (0.1)	60 (0.8)	20 (0.3)	38 (0.6)	13 (0.2)	122 (0.5)	44 (0.2)	166 (0.4)	165 (0.3)	94 (0.2)
Dull ...	9 (0.1)	7 (0.1)	18 (0.2)	15 (0.2)	9 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	36 (0.2)	27 (0.1)	63 (0.1)	61 (0.1)	62 (0.1)
Mentally defective (educable)	4 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	5 (0.1)	—	2 (0.0)	—	11 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	13 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	7 (0.0)
“ (ineducable)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highly nervous ...	19 (0.2)	17 (0.2)	10 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	4 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	33 (0.1)	27 (0.1)	60 (0.1)	45 (0.1)	71 (0.2)
Difficult in behaviour ...	6 (0.1)	2 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	—	—	—	8 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	10 (0.0)	9 (0.0)	6 (0.0)
Totals ...	60 (0.7)	39 (0.5)	95 (1.3)	40 (0.5)	53 (0.8)	23 (0.3)	210 (0.9)	102 (0.4)	312 (0.7)	282 (0.6)	240 (0.5)
12. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM											
(a) Organic Heart Disease											
Congenital ...	30 (0.4)	37 (0.5)	13 (0.2)	11 (0.1)	14 (0.2)	13 (0.2)	67 (0.3)	62 (0.3)	129 (0.2)	98 (0.2)	86 (0.2)
Acquired ...	35 (0.4)	27 (0.3)	48 (0.7)	48 (0.6)	51 (0.8)	71 (1.0)	150 (0.6)	158 (0.7)	308 (0.7)	288 (0.6)	301 (0.6)
(b) Functional Conditions	113 (1.3)	97 (1.2)	69 (0.9)	59 (0.8)	29 (0.4)	93 (1.3)	217 (0.9)	259 (1.1)	476 (1.0)	554 (1.2)	471 (1.0)
Totals ...	178 (2.1)	161 (2.0)	130 (1.8)	118 (1.6)	94 (1.4)	177 (2.5)	434 (1.8)	479 (2.0)	913 (1.9)	940 (2.0)	858 (1.9)

13. LUNGS		66 (0.8)	47 (0.6)	45 (0.6)	25 (0.3)	15 (0.2)	26 (0.4)	130 (0.6)	99 (0.4)	229 (0.5)	252 (0.5)	252 (0.6)
Chronic Bronchitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 (0.1)
Suspected Tuberculosis		18 (0.2)	17 (0.2)	20 (0.3)	15 (0.2)	16 (0.2)	11 (0.2)	57 (0.2)	44 (0.2)	101 (0.2)	97 (0.2)	1,846 (4.0)
Catarrh ...		586 (6.8)	541 (6.6)	249 (3.4)	212 (2.8)	58 (0.9)	108 (1.5)	905 (3.8)	870 (3.7)	1,775 (3.8)	2,194 (4.6)	100 (0.2)
Other diseases ...		12 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	12 (0.2)	10 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	8 (0.1)	36 (0.2)	23 (0.1)	59 (0.1)	29 (0.1)	2,233 (4.8)
Totals ...		682 (8.0)	610 (7.4)	326 (4.4)	262 (3.5)	98 (1.5)	153 (2.2)	1,128 (4.8)	1,036 (4.4)	2,164 (4.6)	2,572 (5.4)	
14. DEFORMITIES												
(a) Congenital ...		62 (0.7)	43 (0.5)	41 (0.6)	19 (0.3)	24 (0.4)	26 (0.4)	132 (0.6)	90 (0.4)	222 (0.5)	264 (0.6)	178 (0.4)
(b) Acquired		5 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	6 (0.1)	4 (0.1)	8 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	20 (0.1)	14 (0.1)	34 (0.1)	47 (0.1)	40 (0.1)
Infantile Paralysis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261 (0.6)
Probable Rickets ...		67 (0.8)	56 (0.7)	29 (0.4)	25 (0.3)	28 (0.4)	16 (0.2)	129 (0.5)	100 (0.4)	229 (0.5)	173 (0.4)	256 (0.6)
Other causes ...		46 (0.5)	38 (0.5)	57 (0.8)	54 (0.7)	45 (0.7)	102 (1.4)	156 (0.7)	212 (0.9)	368 (0.8)	344 (0.7)	735 (1.6)
Totals ...		180 (2.1)	142 (1.7)	133 (1.8)	102 (1.4)	105 (1.6)	149 (2.1)	437 (1.8)	416 (1.8)	853 (1.8)	828 (1.7)	29 (0.1)
15. INFECTIOUS DISEASES ...		20 (0.2)	11 (0.1)	2 (0.0)	4 (0.1)	1 (0.0)	—	23 (0.1)	15 (0.1)	38 (0.1)	15 (0.0)	1,438 (3.1)
16. OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS ...		486 (5.7)	582 (7.1)	320 (4.3)	395 (5.3)	97 (1.4)	342 (4.9)	926 (3.9)	1,356 (5.8)	2,282 (4.8)	2,074 (4.3)	



Teeth.—Sound (1) ... ..	4,930 (57.6)	4,554 (55.4)	3,783 (51.4)	3,829 (51.1)	4,664 (60.5)	4,294 (61.0)	14,049 (59.5)	13,134 (56.0)	27,183 (57.7)	29,000 (60.6)	13,394 (28.9)
One to four decayed ...	2,912 (34.0)	3,014 (36.7)	3,258 (44.3)	3,338 (44.6)	1,954 (29.9)	2,644 (37.6)	8,427 (35.7)	9,234 (39.4)	17,661 (37.5)	16,635 (34.7)	26,748 (57.7)
Five or more decayed ...	716 (8.4)	647 (7.9)	319 (4.3)	320 (4.3)	89 (1.3)	99 (1.4)	1,149 (4.9)	1,079 (4.6)	2,228 (4.7)	2,245 (4.7)	6,179 (13.3)
Visual acuity (Snellen) (2) :—											
{ With glasses—											
Good, 6/6 ...	—	—	237 (3.2)	265 (3.6)	225 (3.4)	326 (4.6)	520 (3.5)	649 (4.3)	1,169 (3.9)	1,016 (3.4)	1,206 (4.3)
Fair, 6/9, 6/12	—	—	166 (2.3)	208 (2.8)	193 (2.9)	212 (3.0)	391 (2.6)	452 (3.0)	843 (2.8)	825 (2.8)	903 (3.3)
Bad, 6/18, etc.	—	—	32 (0.4)	32 (0.4)	22 (0.3)	46 (0.7)	58 (0.4)	84 (0.6)	142 (0.5)	219 (0.7)	181 (0.7)
{ Without glasses											
Good, 6/6 ...	—	—	124 (1.7)	144 (1.9)	117 (1.7)	173 (2.5)	267 (1.8)	344 (2.3)	611 (2.0)	563 (1.9)	633 (2.3)
Fair, 6/9, 6/12	—	—	164 (2.2)	211 (2.8)	167 (2.5)	197 (2.8)	356 (2.4)	438 (2.9)	794 (2.4)	722 (2.4)	786 (2.8)
Bad, 6/18, etc.	—	—	147 (2.0)	150 (2.0)	156 (2.3)	214 (3.0)	346 (2.3)	403 (2.7)	749 (2.5)	775 (2.6)	871 (3.1)
Children not wearing glasses at examination	—	—	5,924 (81.0)	5,941 (79.8)	5,604 (83.6)	5,475 (77.8)	12,315 (82.1)	11,943 (78.6)	24,258 (80.3)	23,395 (79.0)	21,696 (78.2)
Children not wearing glasses at examination	—	—	839 (11.5)	855 (11.5)	552 (8.2)	779 (11.1)	1,480 (9.9)	1,704 (11.2)	3,184 (10.5)	3,416 (11.1)	3,078 (11.1)
Children not wearing glasses at examination	—	—	116 (1.6)	148 (2.0)	103 (1.5)	198 (2.8)	237 (1.6)	358 (2.4)	595 (2.0)	737 (2.5)	693 (2.5)
Immunisation (3) (Diphtheria).											
Partial ...	103 (1.2)	77 (0.9)	29 (0.4)	32 (0.4)	20 (0.3)	10 (0.1)	154 (0.7)	120 (0.5)	274 (0.6)	419 (0.9)	Not recorded.
Completed ...	5,394 (63.1)	5,320 (64.8)	6,256 (85.0)	6,375 (85.2)	5,543 (82.6)	5,955 (84.6)	18,017 (76.3)	18,245 (77.1)	36,262 (77.1)	37,034 (77.3)	
Not Immunised	3,055 (35.7)	2,810 (34.2)	1,072 (14.6)	1,077 (14.4)	1,143 (17.0)	1,072 (15.2)	5,442 (23.0)	5,069 (21.6)	10,511 (22.3)	10,423 (21.8)	

(1) Number recorded, 47,072. (2) Visual acuity of entrants not recorded—see page 43. (3) Number recorded, 47,047.



## APPENDIX IIb.—AVERAGE MEASUREMENTS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN DURING SESSION 1946-47.

The table on page 50 sets out (a) the average ages, heights and weights of the boys and girls of 5, 9 and 13 years of age who were measured in the course of systematic inspection during the session ended 31st July, 1947, and (b) the corresponding *adjusted* average measurements for that year and back to 1938 or 1939 (whichever was the higher) *after* reduction to a uniform age throughout the series of years. (Averages for 1940 are not available.) The averages for 1938 were alike in being in each case the highest recorded in its group in the series of Reports from 1920 to 1938. In 1939, however, all of the twelve averages for the five-year-old pupils (both heights and weights), all twelve of the average weights for the nine- and thirteen-year-old pupils and four of the six heights for the thirteen-year-old pupils reached a higher level than in 1938. The last line of the adjusted averages, therefore, gives the highest pre-war average attained in each age-sex group. The highest measurement in each column of the adjusted figures is in **heavy type** and that which stands second highest is in *italics*. As the measurements given in the 1938(9) line were the highest averages from 1920, it follows that the figures in such types are the highest relative measurements recorded in this series of Reports from 1920 to 1947.

A graph showing the movement of the adjusted average measurements from 1938 to 1947 is given on page 51.

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Bearing in mind what is said above as to the significance of the use of special type in each column of the adjusted averages, a scrutiny of the table on page      will show that :—

(1) All six *height* averages for the *five-year pupils* attained in 1947 the highest or all but highest position each in its own series from 1920 forward, but only one of the six *weight* averages ("transferred" boys) reached even second position, the other five being 3rd (4) or 4th (1) highest.

(2) All six *height* and four of the six *weight* averages for the *nine-year pupils* reached highest position since 1920, the remaining two *weight* averages ("transferred" boys and "non-transferred" girls) falling only to second place.

(3) The *height* averages for the *thirteen-year pupils* attained highest or all but highest position in the relative 1920-47 series in four out of six instances ("non-transferred" pupils and, in consequence, "all" pupils) but attained only 4th or 6th place in two instances ("transferred" boys and girls). Only one out of six *weight* averages attained even second position ("non-transferred" girls), the other five falling



to 3rd, 4th (2), 5th or 7th position in their relative series.

(4) Highest or all but highest position in its own series was reached (a) by 12 of the 18 *boys'* average measurements and a similar number of the *girls'* measurements, (b) by 16 of the 18 *height* averages but by only 8 of the 18 *weight* averages, (c) by 9 of the 12 average measurements for "*non-transferred*" pupils but by only 7 of the 12 for "*transferred*" pupils and (as a consequence) by 8 of the 12 for the combined averages for "*all*" pupils.

(5) Every average measurement for 1947 was higher than the highest corresponding pre-war average.

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Clearly the results are highly satisfactory in respect of the nine-year pupils' heights and weights, satisfactory in respect of the five-year pupils' heights but not their weights, satisfactory in respect of thirteen-year "*non-transferred*" pupils' heights (and girls' weights) but unsatisfactory in respect of "*non-transferred*" boys' weights and of both the heights and weights of "*transferred*" pupils of thirteen years.

While too much value can be placed on the significance of these figures, which have in the past shown variations from year to year which cannot always be explained, it must be confessed that this report is not so good as has been usual in recent years. The falling of a measurement to second or even third place is of small moment, but the concentration of low placings in the average weights of the five- and the thirteen-year pupils and in both the measurements for the older "*transferred*" children calls for remark at least. In these figures there are, of course, many "*chances*" arising possibly from season of measurement, proportion of various types of scholars, from the accuracy of the apparatus used and from the method of making the records, but the general equality between the results for boys and girls, and the high measurements for the nine-year group tend to give confidence in the figures. But why the middle group should be in better shape than the others is difficult to explain.

(a) If school milk and meals, for example, give the nine-year group an advantage over the entrants (who had been only a few months in school) why do they not give the thirteen-year group an advantage also? (b) Or is there some shortage of diet at the upper age level (13 years—where the required intake of food is apt to be higher even than in adult life)? One would think that the answer is in the negative—one cannot imagine "*rationing*" resulting in the thirteen-year child being underfed in the home while the younger children and perhaps the adults are fully satisfied. (c) Again, if somewhat reduced incomes,

(continued on page 52)

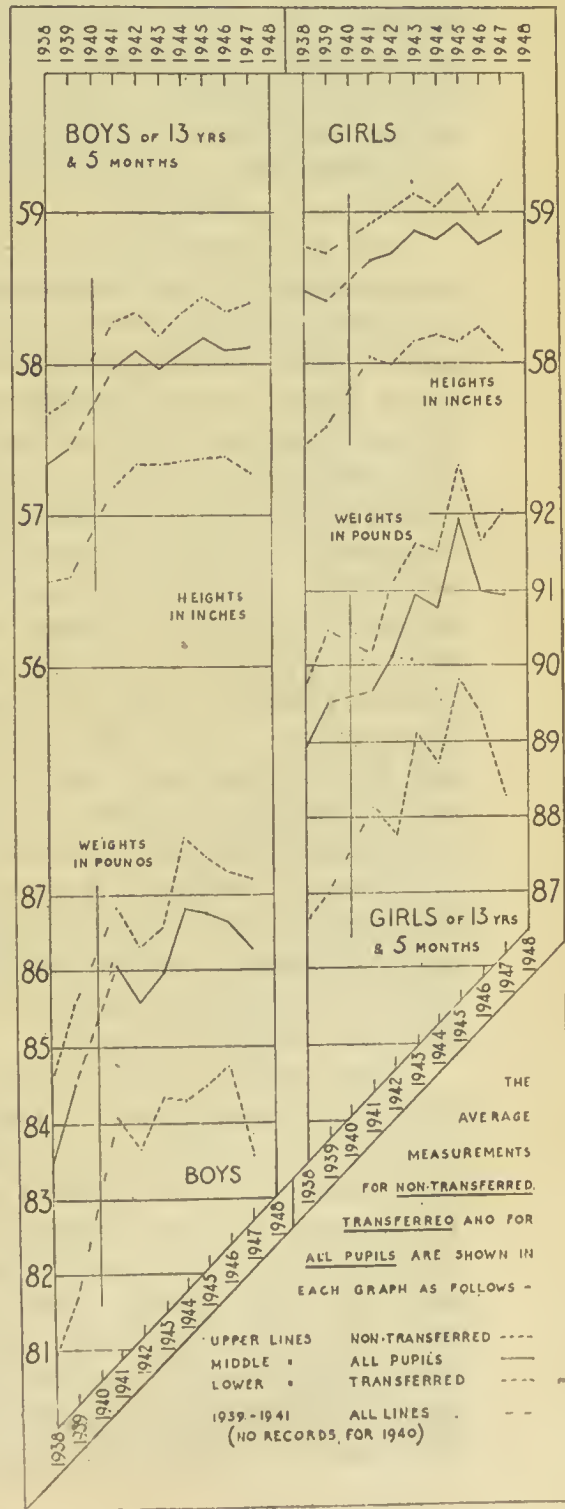
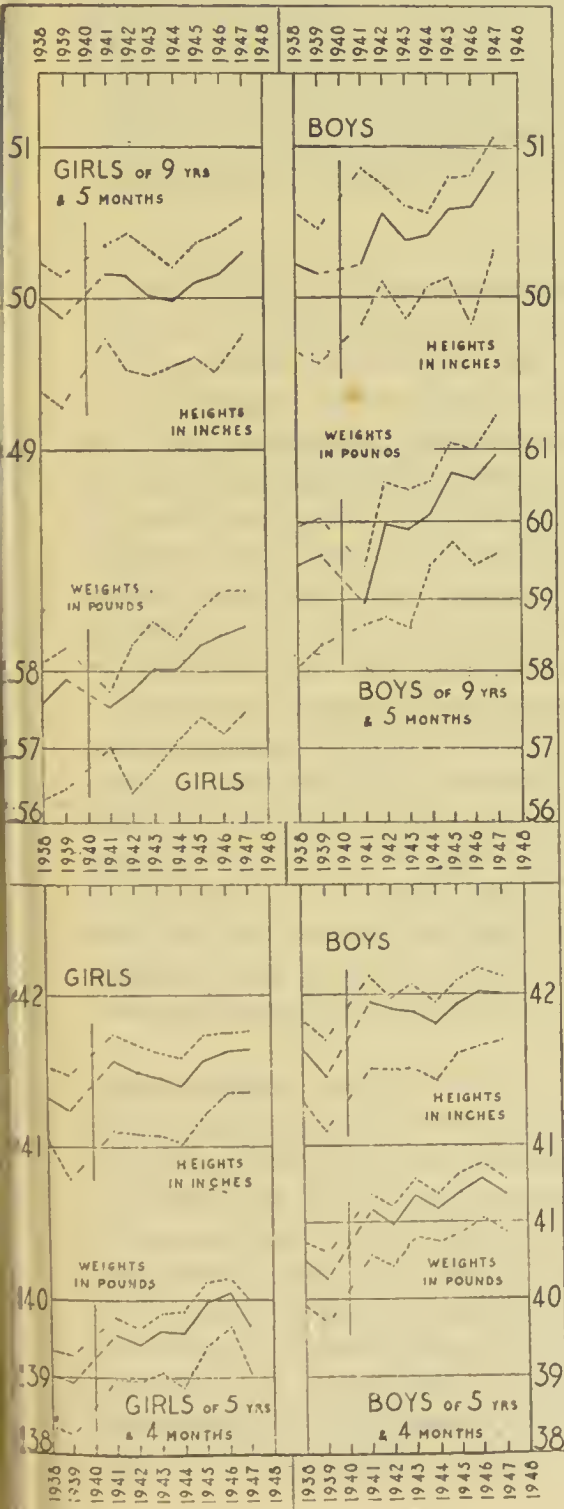
Numbers, Average Ages and Measurements of Children of 5, 9 and 13 years of age within the Groups examined during Systematic Inspection. (The highest "adjusted" average in each column is in black type and the second in *italics*.)

AGE.	Type of School	5 YEARS.						9 YEARS.						13 YEARS.					
		Non-transf'd		Transferred		All		Non-transf'd		Transferred		All		Non-transf'd		Transferred		All	
		Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.
No. of Boys & Age (months)* Actual Average Measurements	1947	5,159	41-59	41-44	40-86	41-93	41-26	4,566	61-05	62-01	60-08	51-03	61-42	4,549	88-24	57-51	84-54	6,119	87-29
		42-04	41-44	40-86	41-93	41-26	41-93	51-26	62-01	60-08	51-03	61-42	58-65	88-24	57-51	84-54	58-35	87-29	87-29
		42-12	41-57	40-90	41-03	42-01	41-56	51-05	61-45	59-62	50-82	60-89	58-40	87-21	57-28	83-58	58-17	86-28	86-28
		42-08	41-78	41-61	40-86	41-94	41-40	50-79	61-08	59-42	50-59	60-56	58-35	87-31	57-38	84-73	58-09	86-62	86-62
		41-95	41-39	41-43	40-74	41-80	41-19	50-57	60-54	59-08	50-41	60-19	58-43	87-52	57-37	84-46	58-17	86-82	86-82
	Adjusted Average Measurements (uniform ages of 5 yrs. 4 mths., 9 yrs. 5 mths., and 13 yrs. 5 mths., respectively)	42-06	41-58	41-51	40-81	41-88	41-34	50-61	60-44	58-63	50-39	59-90	58-19	86-58	57-32	84-33	57-96	85-98	85-98
		41-97	41-21	41-50	40-43	41-90	40-97	50-76	60-53	58-75	50-56	59-98	58-34	86-32	57-33	83-84	58-09	85-70	85-70
		42-11	41-38	41-51	40-56	41-95	41-17	50-86	59-42	58-66	50-23	58-95	58-28	86-83	57-20	84-06	57-97	86-05	86-05
		41-83	40-74	41-30	39-92	41-65	40-52	50-56	60-04	58-38	50-23	59-58	57-77	85-51	56-60	81-86	57-45	84-43	84-43
		4,990	39-45	39-87	39-07	41-58	39-62	50-80	59-82	58-10	50-56	59-30	59-37	92-95	58-25	89-27	59-04	91-88	91-88
No. of Girls & Age (months)* Actual Average Measurements	1947	4,990	39-45	39-87	39-07	41-58	39-62	50-80	59-82	58-10	50-56	59-30	59-37	92-95	58-25	89-27	59-04	91-88	91-88
		41-75	39-99	39-86	39-06	41-63	39-70	50-54	59-00	57-50	50-31	58-61	59-21	92-04	58-08	88-28	58-88	90-95	90-95
		41-75	40-30	39-86	39-06	41-63	40-09	50-43	59-11	57-20	50-15	58-51	58-97	91-61	58-24	89-36	58-78	91-01	91-01
		41-74	40-22	39-86	39-06	41-57	39-06	50-36	58-88	57-41	50-11	58-39	59-18	92-62	58-15	89-80	58-92	91-91	91-91
		41-58	39-86	39-86	39-06	41-41	39-56	50-21	58-46	57-11	49-98	58-02	59-04	91-50	58-19	88-68	58-82	90-76	90-76
	Adjusted Average Measurements (uniform ages of 5 yrs. 4 mths., 9 yrs. 5 mths., and 13 yrs. 5 mths., respectively)	41-62	39-86	41-08	39-06	41-46	39-58	50-31	58-71	56-70	50-02	58-02	59-12	91-59	58-15	89-09	58-88	90-94	90-94
		41-68	39-63	41-09	38-95	41-50	39-41	50-43	58-38	56-40	50-14	57-77	59-01	91-05	57-99	87-79	58-72	90-12	90-12
		41-75	39-78	41-11	38-96	41-57	39-55	50-34	57-77	57-01	50-16	57-55	58-91	90-15	58-03	88-19	58-67	89-63	89-63
		41-53	39-34	41-05	38-35	41-34	39-01	50-24	58-35	56-15	49-98	57-90	58-78	90-17	57-59	87-00	58-47	89-49	89-49
		1,880	55-99	55-99	55-99	55-99	55-99	55-99	55-99	55-99	55-99	55-99	55-99	55-99	55-99	55-99	55-99	55-99	55-99

\* Beyond years of age given at head of sections. † No records for 1940.

‡ 1938 or 1939 (the higher measurement).

AVERAGE MEASUREMENTS OF GLASGOW SCHOOL CHILDREN INSPECTED AT 5 9 AND 13 YEARS OF AGE FROM 1938 FORWARD, AS GIVEN IN EDUCATION HEALTH SERVICE REPORTS - ADJUSTED WHERE NECESSARY TO UNIFORM AGES SHOWN ON GRAPHS





(continued from page 49)

due to a decrease in women's work, etc., have affected the nutrition of the five-year pupils and at least one section of the thirteen-year pupils, why are the nine-year group not similarly affected? (d) Therefore, although the emphasis on low averages (both heights and weights) in the thirteen-year groups in the "transferred" schools may suggest lower income effects, it seems justifiable to assume that the contradictory movements of the various measurements cannot be attributed to possible effects of school feeding, of the rationing system, and of the income movements.

Are there other explanations possible? Well, we have in these reports since 1939 the average measurements of the children born in particular years taken at 9 and at 13 years, and those for the five-year pupils (mostly born in particular years), and we have elsewhere the yearly figures of infantile mortality which may be regarded as an index of maternal health and of the probable standard of health of the surviving infants. True, the usual infantile mortality rate for any year is not the mortality rate of the infants *born* in that year—there is some time lag—but in the main the use of the usual yearly figure is permissible. There is, too, an interruption (and possibly an upset) in the series of pupils' average measurements in the earlier years of the war and there was a rising series of figures in the years 1935 to 1938 or 1939 for which milk in schools was assumed to have some responsibility. These and perhaps other unknown changing factors may have masked some possible correlations. It is at any rate suggestive that a high infantile mortality rate in 1936 corresponds to falls in average measurements of the children of 5 in 1941-42 and the boys of 9 years in 1945-46; also, that a high infantile mortality rate in 1941 corresponds to a fall in weight (but not height) of the five-year pupils measured in session 1946-47. Further back in time, relations between the infantile mortality rate and the five-year measurements are often quite contradictory.

Then again it is interesting to note that all the average weights of the five-year pupils were in 1942-43 the *best* to that date (the heights were not so) and that the average weights *and* heights of largely the same pupils at 9 years (in 1946-47) were nearly all the best to *that* date. Furthermore, of all the average measurements for the nine-year pupils in 1942-43, only two were the best to that year ("non-transferred" and "*all*" girls' average weights) *and* for these same pupils at 13 years of age in 1946-47 only one of the measurements ("non-transferred" girls' heights) was the best up to that date. It is true that again further back in time there is not anything like the correspondence shown above, but the steady rise in average measurements from 1935

to 1938 or 1939 and the upset of the early war years may be masking some similar effects.

At any rate, while one has a slight sense of misgiving apropos the loss in weight of the five- and thirteen-year pupils—offset by the excellent figures for the nine-year pupils—it is comforting to think that there *may* be other than recent nutritional or other reasons for a second or third year's fall in the thirteen-year average weights and for the fall in the five-year average weights from the previous year's very high figures (back generally to third place in the 1920-1947 series).

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*Numbers and average measurements of pupils of 5, 9  
and 13 years of age seen at Systematic (Routine)  
Medical Inspection in selected schools and areas  
during Session 1946-47.*

For a special purpose the inspection records of the children in (a) one of the newer housing areas (Knightswood was chosen) and (b) one of the older areas (Hutchesontown) were summarised and compared. These showed generally higher measurements for the newer housing area—supported by better “medical classification.” The average measurements arrived at after adjustment for slight inequalities of age are shown on page 63.

As there may be general interest in the range of average measurements of pupils in various areas and schools, those of the pupils in two High schools (Glasgow High and Allan Glen's) and Jordanhill College school are also given. (These schools are not included in the “Glasgow” statistics elsewhere. Until recently, inspection in the two High schools was confined to measurements and Jordanhill School is not under the management of the Corporation ; it draws about 50 per cent. of its pupils from the Knightswood area.)

The frequency of increase in the various measurements (in the table on page 63) reading from left to right will be noted—exceptions are marked \*. Most of the exceptions to rule relate to 13-year pupils, where (a) the only transferred school available to represent Knightswood area did, in fact, draw some pupils from older housing areas, and (b) the number of pupils in Jordanhill school was small.

Incidentally, the figures for the two High schools, when compared with similar figures for 1939 (page 75 of that year's Report), show increase now in average height at five and nine years and increase in average weight at five and thirteen years of age. Jordanhill figures for 1938 (unpublished) cannot be adjusted to the exact months of age, but comparison appears to show that average heights were usually up and average weights down—the pupils inspected were few in number



**TABLE III.**—SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN IN  
OF THE MAJOR DEFECTS FOUND

Classification	Entrants			Second Age Group		
	No. and Percentage of the children examined in this group.			No. and Percentage of the children examined in this group.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
I. Children free from defects ... ..	4,680 (54.7)	4,446 (54.1)	9,126 (54.4)	3,940 (53.5)	3,959 (52.9)	7,899 (53.2)
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from—						
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses; or ... ..	—	—	—	610 (8.3)	650 (8.7)	1,260 (8.5)
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment ...	202 (2.4)	205 (2.5)	407 (2.4)	205 (2.8)	210 (2.8)	415 (2.8)
(c) Both (a) and (b) ... ..	—	—	—	35 (0.5)	39 (0.5)	74 (0.5)
Totals ... ..	202 (2.4)	205 (2.5)	407 (2.4)	850 (11.5)	899 (12.0)	1,749 (11.8)
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks ...	2,135 (24.9)	2,129 (25.9)	4,264 (25.4)	1,498 (20.4)	1,510 (20.2)	3,008 (20.3)
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defects less remediable than defects specified in II or III, distinguishing cases—						
(a) Where complete cure or restora- tion of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible ...	1,057 (12.4)	1,040 (12.7)	2,097 (12.5)	729 (9.9)	810 (10.8)	1,539 (10.4)
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, <i>e.g.</i> without complete restoration of function	477 (5.6)	388 (4.7)	865 (5.2)	336 (4.6)	304 (4.1)	640 (4.3)
Totals ... ..	1,534 (17.9)	1,428 (17.4)	2,962 (17.7)	1,065 (14.5)	1,114 (14.9)	2,179 (14.7)
V. Children suffering from defects from which improvement is not considered possible ... ..	7 (0.1)	8 (0.1)	15 (0.1)	7 (0.1)	5 (0.1)	12 (0.1)
Total numbers of children examined ...	8,558	8,216	16,774	7,360	7,487	14,847

\* Includes 1,708 children of the

ORDINARY SCHOOLS. CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO REMEDIABILITY  
IN THE INDIVIDUAL CHILD.

Third Age Group			* All Ages Totals, 1947			Totals, 1946	Totals, 1939
No. and Percentage of the children examined in this group.			No. and Percentage of the children examined at system- atic medical exams.			Percentage of the children examined at systematic medical examinations	Percentage of the children examined at systematic medical examinations
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
4,443 (66.2)	3,810 (54.1)	8,253 (60.0)	13,764 (58.3)	12,639 (53.9)	26,403 (56.1)	26,784 (55.9)	24,195 (52.2)
567 (8.5)	630 (9.0)	1,197 (8.7)	1,271 (5.4)	1,345 (5.7)	2,616 (5.6)	2,792 (5.8)	2,258 (4.9)
170 (2.5)	226 (3.2)	396 (2.9)	591 (2.5)	664 (2.8)	1,255 (2.7)	1,061 (2.2)	2,996 (6.5)
22 (0.3)	36 (0.5)	58 (0.4)	58 (0.2)	78 (0.3)	136 (0.3)	114 (0.2)	369 (0.8)
759 (11.3)	892 (12.7)	1,651 (12.0)	1,920 (8.1)	2,087 (8.9)	4,007 (8.5)	3,967 (8.3)	5,623 (12.1)
905 (13.5)	1,222 (17.4)	2,127 (15.5)	4,632 (19.6)	4,960 (21.2)	9,592 (20.4)	10,273 (21.5)	11,334 (24.5)
317 (4.7)	693 (9.8)	1,010 (7.3)	2,149 (9.1)	2,591 (11.0)	4,740 (10.1)	4,560 (9.5)	3,072 (6.6)
271 (4.0)	409 (5.8)	680 (4.9)	1,132 (4.8)	1,147 (4.9)	2,279 (4.8)	2,221 (4.6)	1,981 (4.3)
588 (8.8)	1,102 (15.7)	1,690 (12.3)	3,281 (13.9)	3,738 (15.9)	7,019 (14.9)	6,781 (14.2)	5,053 (10.9)
12 (0.2)	11 (0.2)	23 (0.2)	28 (0.1)	24 (0.1)	52 (0.1)	77 (0.2)	120 (0.3)
6,707	7,037	13,744	23,625	23,448	47,073	47,882	46,325

Fourth Age Group and others.

### **APPENDIX IIIa.**—INSPECTION OF SPECIAL CASES ("NON-ROUTINES" AND "ABNORMALS").

*Defects found in Children presented for Medical Inspection as "Non-Routines."*—17,786 children were presented for "non-routine" inspection (generally on account of defect observed or suspected by teachers). 16,297 of these were pupils in ordinary schools and 1,489 in special schools.

*Re-inspection by Medical Officers of "Abnormals."*—Total re-inspections 16,668. 5,245 (31·4 per cent.) of these children were found to be receiving treatment at the school clinics and 2,965 (17·8 per cent.) elsewhere, 6,043 (36·3 per cent.) did not require treatment, and 2,415 (14·5 per cent.) had not the necessary treatment provided. These were unimportant cases or were reported for "following up" by other methods.

### **APPENDIX IIIb.**—OTHER SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

#### *(a) Special Inspections in connection with Sociological and Mental Surveys, 1947.*

"Leaving Interviews" to the number of 1,302 (to bring medical records up to date) were largely confined to interviews in connection with a continuing "Sociological Survey" of the after-school history of some 2,000 boys who left school in January, 1947.

Some 1,790 children (with their parents generally) were interviewed, mainly by nurses in clinics, in connection with the completion of schedules for a Random Sample (10 per cent.) of the children born in 1936 who had been included in the Mental Survey of 1947. Measurements, outstanding defects and family circumstances and history were noted.

#### *(b) Cleanliness Inspections in Schools.*

(1) *Cleanliness Inspectresses of the Education Health Service* examined 48,761 boys and 52,006 girls and made 43,914 re-examinations (13,024 boys and 30,890 girls); total inspections, 144,681.

At first (general) inspections, "major" infection was recorded in the cases of 1,264 boys (2·6 per cent.) and 4,888 girls (9·4 per cent.) and "minor" infection in 2,779 boys (5·7 per cent.) and 12,089 girls (23·2 per cent.). These percentages were all lower than in 1945 or 1946.

Formal notices to cleanse the children within twenty-four hours were issued in 514 instances. Many of the children were cleansed by

parents, others at school clinics; many were absent from school or for other reasons were not examined before the end of the session.

(2) *Nurse Inspectresses of the Sanitary Divisions* examined 48,814 boys and 41,616 girls, and made 49,966 re-examinations—total 140,396. At the first examinations the heads of the boys were “infected” in 4,935 instances (10·1 per cent.) and “infested” in 122 (0·2 per cent.). The heads of the girls were “infected” in 11,899 instances (28·6 per cent.) and “infested” in 472 (1·1 per cent.). Taken together these percentages also were lower than the corresponding figures for 1945 and 1946. 1,217 instances of dirty or flea bitten children were also recorded.

The Nurse Inspectresses also visited 7,428 houses and revisited 141. They issued 557 formal printed notices to parents to cleanse the children within 24 hours, and reported that 277 children had been cleansed at clinics and 12,189 by the parents.

(3) *Prosecutions for Uncleanliness*.—In the course of the session 18 parents were fined for failure to keep children clean after they had been cleansed as the result of formal notice to do so in terms of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, section 52.

### APPENDIX IIIc.—INSPECTION OF PUPILS PROPOSED FOR HOLIDAY CAMPS, ETC.

Arrangements were made for the inspection of (a) pupils attending Junior Clubs and other groups of school children proposed for holiday camps; (b) children proposed in connection with holidays in Switzerland and Belgium. The percentages of children shown as being “fit” are lower than the corresponding figures for 1946. The analysis is, however, not quite complete owing to changes in the lists of pupils, and many more children were presented.

#### (a) MEMBERS OF JUNIOR CLUBS (JUNE-JULY INSPECTIONS, 1947).

	Boys.		Girls.	
	Preliminary Inspection.	Final Inspection.	Preliminary Inspection.	Final Inspection.
	No. and %.	No. and %.	No. and %.	No. and %.
Fit ...	2,024 (90·5%)	2,200 (98·8%)	1,622 (70·3%)	2,142 (93·2%)
*Fit?—Nits ...	186 (8·3%)	4 (0·2%)	656 (28·4%)	43 (1·8%)
*Fit?—Nits and other	25 (1·1%)	23 (1·0%)	29 (1·3%)	113 (4·9%)
Unfit—Other...				
Totals ...	2,235	2,227	2,307	2,298

\* Doubtful fitness at first inspection; unfit at second inspection.



(b) Very full examination and preparation of children proposed for holidays in Switzerland and in Belgium were carried through. X-ray examination was included and diphtheria immunisation and vaccination where necessary. In connection with the Swiss group, 130 children were examined, 121 of whom were completely satisfactory and 100 of whom proceeded to Switzerland. (At least 280 inspections and re-inspections were involved.) The examinations for the Belgian party covered 33 children, all but one of whom were passed as fit; owing to the high incidence of infantile paralysis, the party did not proceed to Belgium.

**TABLE IV.**—RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN THE AREA.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Disability.	At ordinary school.	At special schools or classes.	At no school or institution.	Total.

(a) *At ordinary schools.*—There were no certified “handicapped” educable children in the ordinary schools other than (1) those in process of transfer to special schools, including 289 mentally handicapped educable children (since admitted to special classes), (2) two children with nystagmus allowed to continue in an ordinary school where special arrangements had been made, and (3) a few cases of minor epilepsy “on trial”; certain children with Grade I and IIa hearing defects and with speech defects seen during systematic inspections are recorded in Table II; they were not certified as handicapped children; the Child Guidance clinics dealt with 529 cases of speech defect.

(b) *At special schools or classes.*—Information as to the numbers of handicapped children in Glasgow in special day or residential schools or classes (1) under the management of the Corporation in respect of the educational arrangements, and (2) under other management is given in section 8 of this Report. The figures may be summarised as follows :—



Disability.	At classes under Glasgow management.	At classes under other management.	Totals:
Blind ... ..	7	17	24
Partially sighted—			
Refractive errors ... ..	29	—	29
Other conditions ... ..	58	—	58
Deaf—Grade IIb ... ..	90	—	90
Grade III ... ..	167	—	167
Mentally Defective—Educable ...	2,706	162	2,868
—Trainable	267	—	267
Epilepsy—Mild            } ... ..	2,027*	{ — }	2,142
Severe                } ... ..		{ 10 }	
Physically Defective } ... ..		{ 105 }	
Mentally Defective (educable) and Physically Defective ... ..	—	9	9
Totals ... ..	5,351	303	5,654

\* This figure includes 178 children in hospital "schools" (mainly orthopaedic or tubercular cases) and a limited number of children (37) temporarily classified as "physically handicapped" for purposes of admission to special residential schools but who would generally return to ordinary schools on discharge therefrom. The balance of 1,812 other cases is analysed in the following table, and information is given regarding 35 children on the Home Tuition list, 30 of whom were receiving instruction in their homes at the close of the session. The disability specified is that which is first named on the pupil's special school record card. (The full description of the defect would frequently include "history of," "results of," etc., particularly in the tubercular categories.)

Disability.	Totals.	At home.	Disability.	Totals.	At home.
Epilepsy—Mild ...	74	—	B/f. ...	934	28
Severe ...	—	1	Rheumatism ...	34	—
Tuberculosis—			Anaemia and Debility	290	—
Non-pulmonary ...	170	1	Malnutrition ...	44	—
Pulmonary (?) in-			Bronchitis and other		
active, suspected	114	—	lung conditions		
Glands ...	13	—	(non-tubercular)	211	1
Deformities ...	106	6	Asthma ... ..	22	—
Heart Disease ...	213	14	Chorea ... ..	33	—
Rickets ... ..	80	—	Neurosis ... ..	24	—
Paralysis—			Defective speech ...	12	—
Infantile ...	68	1	Skin, eye or ear disease	120	—
Other forms ...	96	5	Others ... ..	88	6
C/f. ...	934	28	Totals ...	1,812	35

(c) *At no school or institution.*—

(1) At the end of June there were 207 mentally handicapped untrainable children on the lists.

(2) At the same date there were 35 mentally handicapped trainable children on a waiting list ; these have since been admitted to occupational centres.

(3) There were also 813 children on "suspense" roll on account of illness likely to cause absence of some months' duration. The number of such children has increased by reason of certain reductions in the period of absence which qualifies the case for transfer from a school roll to the suspense roll.

**TABLE V.**—(a) DENTAL PROPAGANDA AND INSPECTION.

*Dental Propaganda.*—The "First Dental Card," a simple offer of treatment to pupils of all ages in selected schools, was issued with the following results :—

	1947.	1946.	1939.
Schools in which cards were issued.	10	33	142
Cards issued—			
Not returned or re- turned blank			2,570 (9·6%)
"Treatment not necessary" ...	3,528 (67·3%)	11,615 (70·7%)	6,336 (23·7%)
"For private treat- ment" ...			9,152 (24·1%)
Accepted offer of school clinic treatment ...	1,713 (32·7%)	4,824 (29·3%)	8,733 (32·6%)
Totals ... ..	5,241	16,439	26,791

*Dental Inspection.*—The numbers of children inspected in ordinary and nursery schools by the school dentists and the results of these inspections are given below :—

	1947.		1939.
	Ordinary schools.	Nursery schools.	
Schools in which dental inspections were held ...	52	31	33
Half-days spent at in- spections ... ..	123	17	69
Children inspected—			
With sound teeth ...	9,412 (29·4%)	376 (54·9%)	1,971 (12·4%)
Requiring treatment—			
Not urgent } ...	22,631 (70·6%)	309 (45·1%)	12,522 (78·6%)
Urgent } ...			1,433 (9·0%)
Totals ... ..	32,043	685	15,926

Cards were issued to those requiring treatment :—

	1947.		1939.
	Ordinary schools.	Nursery schools.	
Not returned ... ..	1,633 (7·2%)	—	1,524 (10·9%)
Treatment declined ...	510 (2·3%)	—	69 (0·5%)
For private treatment ...	8,585 (37·9%)	106 (34·3%)	8,034 (57·6%)
Accepted offer of school clinic treatment ...	11,903 (52·6%)	203 (65·7%)	4,328 (31·0%)
Totals ... ..	22,631	309	13,955

The ordinary schools included in the inspection scheme were chosen mainly on account of the need for dental treatment among the children, but partly on account of convenience of clinic accommodation.

## (b) TREATMENT AT DENTAL CLINICS.

The following figures include 80 nursery and other pre-school cases :—

	1947.			1946.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Actually treated by the School Dental Officers—					
First treatment ... ..	8,750	9,988	18,738	17,945	22,383
Further treatment ... ..	13,940	16,166	30,106	26,690	22,041
Total attendances for treatment	22,690	26,154	48,844	44,635	44,424
Attended but not treated ...	Not available		4,277	4,136	4,609
Totals ... ..	—	—	53,121	48,771	49,033
Fillings—					
Permanent teeth ... ..	3,411	4,653	8,064	7,669	4,371
Temporary teeth ... ..	629	828	1,457	1,257	1,018
Extractions—					
Permanent teeth—					
Without anaesthetic ...	11	17	28	76	12
With local anaesthetic ...	1,359	1,651	3,010	3,038	7,801
With general anaesthetic ...	—	—	—	—	7
Totals ... ..	1,370	1,668	3,038	3,114	7,820
Temporary teeth—					
Without anaesthetic ...	25	19	44	53	554
With local anaesthetic ...	15,432	17,146	32,578	32,932	42,559
With general anaesthetic ...	—	—	—	—	9
Totals ... ..	15,457	17,165	32,622	32,985	43,122
Number of administrations of general anaesthetic ... ..	—	—	—	—	4
Other operations—	Perm. Teeth.	Temp. Teeth.	Totals.		
Scalings ... ..	3,707	37	3,744	3,002	818
Gum treatment ... ..	2,564	417	2,981	2,798	1,758
Silver nitrate dressings ...	2,298	8,403	10,701	6,478	3,452
Temporary fillings ... ..	3,516	273	3,789	2,881	1,854
Others ... ..	1,674	125	1,799	1,804	579
Totals ... ..	...	...	23,014	16,963	8,461
Half-days devoted to inspection ... ..	...	...	140	96	69
Half-days devoted to treatment ... ..	...	...	4,903	4,422	3,766

The ratio of fillings to extractions (permanent teeth only) in the last four years was as follows :—

	1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1939.
Extractions ... ..	3,038	3,114	2,939	4,035	7,820
Fillings ... ..	8,064	7,669	7,959	8,063	4,371
Ratio of fillings to extractions ... ..	265:100	246:100	271:100	200:100	56:100

The increased number of children treated will be noted, together with the increased proportion of conservative work (scalings, etc.), the ratio of permanent fillings to extractions showing increase over 1946 but not over 1945.

(continued from page 53)

### NUMBERS AND MEASUREMENTS OF PUPILS IN CERTAIN SELECTED SCHOOLS AND AREAS, SESSION 1946-47.

		HUTCHESONTOWN		KNIGHTSWOOD		JORDAN-HILL COLLEGE SCHOOL	TWO HIGH SCHOOLS
		Trans- ferred schools	Non- trans- ferred schools	Trans- ferred schools	Non- trans- ferred schools		
Boys.							
5½ years	No. examined ...	67	125	53	118	22	22
	Heights (ins.) ...	41·06	41·71	42·19	42·24	43·39	44·04
	Weights (lbs.) ...	40·53	40·24*	40·61	41·18	43·55	44·67
9½ years	No. examined ...	36	93	57	140	17	55
	Heights (ins.) ...	49·65	50·40	50·68	51·79	52·75	53·38
	Weights (lbs.) ...	58·56	59·41	60·91	62·46	64·72	64·03*
13½ years	No. examined ...	155	139	74	85	9	190
	Heights (ins.) ...	57·86	57·68*	56·99*	58·76	61·08	60·35*
	Weights (lbs.) ...	83·94	86·31	82·72*	87·13	101·69	95·00*
GIRLS.							
5½ years	No. examined ...	70	132	52	118	43	
	Heights (ins.) ...	40·82	41·22	41·50	42·15	43·30	
	Weights (lbs.) ...	39·03	38·55*	38·09*	40·25	41·70	
9½ years	No. examined ...	40	111	37	163	29	
	Heights (ins.) ...	48·34	49·91	50·38	50·59	52·25	
	Weights (lbs.) ...	55·93	56·50	57·35	58·44	60·28	
13½ years	No. examined ...	114	154	81	103	4	
	Heights (ins.) ...	58·16	58·80	58·29*	58·35*	60·00	
	Weights (lbs.) ...	86·16	90·56	87·09*	93·53	95·50	

\* These measurements are exceptional in not following the general rule of increase reading from left to right.



**APPENDIX VI.**—SUMMARY OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT STATISTICS (of which details are given throughout Report) showing variations from Statistics for previous year.

*A. Inspection.*

Type.	Cases 1947.	Cases 1946.	Variation from previous year.		
Systematic Examinations (page 36) ... ..	47,073	47,882	—	809	(1.7%)
Systematic Examinations— Special Schools (page 36) ...	1,295	1,019	+	276	(27.1%)
Other Examinations in Schools (page 37) ... ..	41,053	34,024	+	7,029	(20.7%)
Other Examinations mainly in Clinics (page 37) ... ..	15,527	16,237	—	710	(4.4%)
Cleanliness and Evacuation Ex- aminations (page 56) ...	146,471	143,095	+	3,376	(2.4%)
Dental Inspections (page 60) ...	32,728	25,742	+	6,986	(27.1%)
TOTALS ... ..	284,147	267,999	+	16,148	(6.0%)

## B. Treatment.

Disease, Etc.	Cases.		Variation from previous year.		Attendances.		Variation from previous year.	
	1947.	1946.			1947.	1946.		
Ear ... ..	2,162	2,106	+	56 (2.7%)	51,699	50,865	+	834 (1.6%)
Ear (at Hospitals)	122	131	—	9 (6.9%)	122	131	—	9 (6.9%)
Ear (examined only) ... ..	1,471	1,349	+	122 (9.0%)	Included above			
Ear (for classification) ... ..	60	50	+	10 (20.0%)			+	10 (20.0%)
	3,815	3,636	+	179 (4.9%)	51,881	51,046	+	835 (1.6%)
Eye ... ..	1,939	1,920	+	19 (1.0%)	19,542	21,142	—	1,600 (7.6%)
Cuts, bruises, sprains, minor injuries, etc. ...	2,361	1,789	+	572 (32.0%)	} 115,539	115,207	+	332 (0.3%)
Skin ... ..	15,185	18,071	—	2,886 (16.0%)				
Ringworm ... ..	529	420	+	109 (26.0%)			+	58 (60.4%)
X-ray treatment* (148)	(95)	(53)	(+ 53)	(55.8%)			—	15,526 (44.1%)
Scabies Baths* ... (3,047)	(5,657)	(— 2,610)	(46.1%)	19,686	35,212			
	18,075	20,280	—	2,205 (10.9%)	135,379	150,515	—	15,136 (10.1%)
Other diseases ...	7,435	6,928	+	507 (7.3%)	19,296	17,945	+	1,351 (7.5%)
Other diseases (cardiac) ...	73	—	+	73	73	—	+	73
Other diseases (prescribed for at schools) ...	709	961	—	252 (26.2%)	} 18,803	17,512	+	1,291 (7.4%)
Other diseases (prescribed for at Skin, etc., Clinics)	894	1,023	—	129 (12.6%)				
	9,111	8,912	+	199 (2.2%)	38,172	35,457	+	2,715 (7.7%)
Other diseases (Artificial Light treatment) ...	1,623	1,241	+	382 (30.8%)	22,081	17,499	+	4,582 (26.2%)
Defective vision	9,594	9,226	+	368 (4.0%)	11,023	10,695	+	328 (3.1%)
Defective teeth ...	18,738	17,945	+	793 (4.4%)	} 53,121	48,771	+	4,350 (8.9%)
Defective teeth (examined only) ...	4,277	4,136	+	141 (3.4%)				
Tonsils and Adenoids ...	{ 1,651	{ 1,498	+	153 (10.2%)	{ 5,092	{ 4,760	+	332 (7.0%)
Deformities (exercises, etc.) ...	{ 19	{ 37	—	18 (48.6%)			—	18 (48.6%)
Deformities (examined only) ...	687	715	—	28 (3.9%)	15,678	15,681	—	3 (0.0%)
Deformities (appliances and repairs) ...	206	381	—	175 (45.9%)	206	381	—	175 (45.9%)
Reinard Home cases ...	103	123	—	20 (16.3%)	180	185	—	5 (2.7%)
	124	—	+	124	124	—	+	124
	37,022	35,302	+	1,720 (4.9%)	107,524	98,009	+	9,515 (9.7%)
TOTALS ...	69,962	70,050	—	88 (0.1%)	352,498	356,169	—	3,671 (1.0%)

\*Cases are included under "Skin," but attendances are shown separately.

**APPENDIX VII.—CLEANLINESS SUPERVISION BY SENIOR WOMEN ASSISTANTS (ASSISTED BY WELFARE ATTENDANTS) AT SELECTED SCHOOLS.**

See Report for 1946, page 62.

The percentages of children in the 26 schools now included in the scheme found to be "Clean and well-cared for" in every respect at three general inspections throughout session 1946-47 were as follows :—

	First Inspection.		Second Inspection.		Third Inspection.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Six original schools (January, 1941) ...	86.0%†	62.3%	86.5%	60.5%	86.8%	59.4%
Other schools (June, 1942 and later) ...	86.5%†	64.2%†	89.7%†	70.5%†	88.8%	67.6%
All twenty-six schools ...	86.4%†	63.8%†	89.0%†	68.4%	88.4%	65.7%

A minority of the percentages were better than the corresponding figures for the previous years; these are marked † in the table. Perhaps naturally, the better percentages occurred mainly in the figures for the "other" schools which entered the scheme at later dates than the original six, but it is exceptional to find the less satisfactory percentages concentrated in the second and particularly the third examination of the session. The difficulty of maintaining percentages above 90 for boys and 70 for girls has been stressed in previous Reports. The downward trend of the percentages at the end of the session is disappointing. There were, however, many changes in staff, and some of the Senior Women Assistants had less time free from teaching; in some cases, too, the general inspections were carried through by Cleanliness or Sanitary Inspectresses—experts whose standards of assessment might well be more severe than those of the school staff; it is also suggested that the severe weather in February and March and subsequent lack of water supply in many of the homes may have contributed to the result. Many of the schools, however, did maintain figures of the order named above throughout the session; and the majority of the schools returned higher percentages than in the preceding year even at the third inspection. Lower percentages than in the preceding year were most frequently those for the girls at the third inspection. The total percentages quoted above were high when compared with those returned from the schools in the early days of the operation of this scheme.

## APPENDIX VIII.—NURSERY SCHOOLS AND DAY NURSERIES.

By the end of June, 1947, there were 31 Nursery Schools in the City functioning under the Education Department with places for 1,281 children, and there were 40 children in Southannan Residential Nursery School, Fairlie. On the same date the Public Health Department had under their management 14 Day Nurseries with about 650 places.

The nursery schools were visited generally once per fortnight by Medical Officers of the Child Welfare staff. Their visits would therefore number approximately 750 and in the course of these visits they made 3,750 examinations of individual children. School Medical Officers attended at intervals for routine inspection purposes. They examined 1,159 children (589 boys and 570 girls). Clothing, cleanliness and trivial caries defects were noted in 15 instances (1·3 per cent.) and other defects in 209 (18 per cent.) of the cases. Nine (0·8 per cent.) of the children were noted for re-inspection for cleanliness and caries defects and 335 for other defects. "Sound teeth" was recorded in 890 cases (76·8 per cent.). Medical classification of the children according to remediability of the major defect found was as follows :—

(I)	Free from defects	...	...	...	579	(50%)
(IIb)	With defects of mouth and teeth only	...	...	...	3	(0·3%)
(III)	With temporary ailments	...	...	...	322	(27·8%)
(IVa)	With "curable" defects	...	...	...	121	(10·4%)
(IVb)	With "improvable" defects	...	...	...	131	(11·3%)
(V)	With non-"improvable" defects	...	...	...	3	(0·3%)

(For full details of the various headings of the classification, see under "classification" in Table III on page 54.)

## APPENDIX IX. MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY.

The Education Health Service continued collaboration with the work of the Mass Miniature Radiography Centre and arranged for the attendance there during Session 1946-47 of 10,943 pupils (5,446 boys and 5,497 girls) generally of 13 years of age and over.

Active pulmonary tuberculosis was discovered in the case of 22 boys and 24 girls; inactive pulmonary tuberculosis in 48 boys and 52 girls; and healed primary pulmonary tuberculosis in 432 boys and 412 girls. Suitable action was taken in each case. Other abnormal conditions (non-tubercular) previously known or unknown were recorded in a further 1,091 cases (540 boys and 551 girls) and any necessary action was taken.

For purposes of comparison, the figures for the pupils of 13 years only are now given, the figures in brackets being those for Session 1946-47. 4,505 (5,408) boys and 4,720 (5,768) girls were examined; active pulmonary tuberculosis was discovered in the case of 19 (11) boys and 20 (27) girls; inactive pulmonary tuberculosis in 38 (23) boys and 49 (54) girls; and healed primary pulmonary tuberculosis in 356 (321) boys and 353 (262) girls. Other abnormal conditions were found in 465 (760) boys and 481 (720) girls.

Fuller information regarding the work of the centre will be found in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

#### **APPENDIX X.—MEDICAL SUPERVISION OF REMAND HOME.**

The Remand Home (Scotland) Rules, 1946, came into operation in September, 1946. These required *inter alia* the medical examination of inmates of the Home soon after admission, at intervals during any extended residence, and shortly before discharge therefrom. The operation of the regulations, together with the medical certification of children for Juvenile Court purposes (fitness for Approved Schools, etc.), entailed practically daily visitation of the Home by Officers of the Education Health Service, emergency (night) service being available from other sources.

In the course of the period 23rd September, 1946, to 31st July, 1947, 1,165 inspections (1,090 boys and 75 girls) were made, 124 (102 boys and 22 girls) received treatment, and 9 (all boys) were transferred to hospital.